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A Magazine of Finance, Commerce and Economics

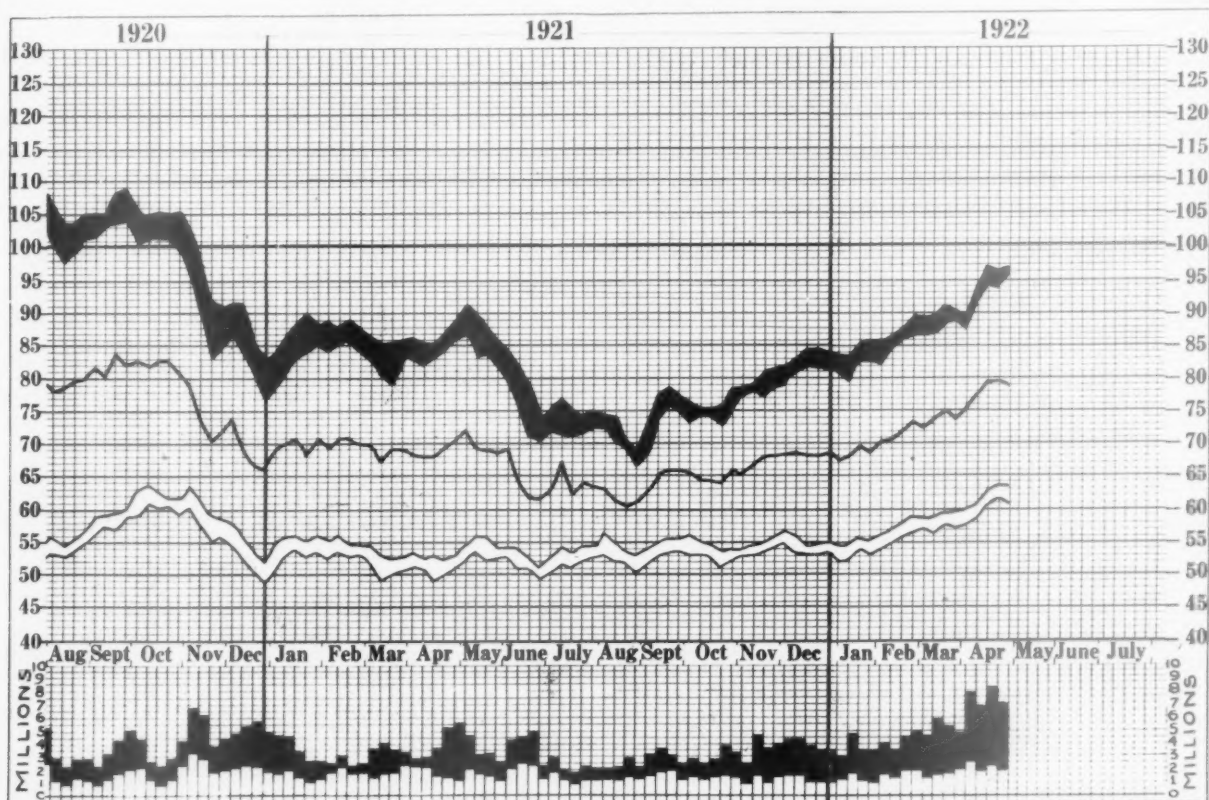
Vol. 19, No. 485.

NEW YORK, MONDAY, MAY 1, 1922

Ten Cents

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In the upper portion the black line shows the closing average price of fifty stocks, half industrials and half railroads. The black area shows for each week the highest and lowest daily average price of the twenty-five industrials, and the white area the corresponding figures for twenty-five rails. In the lower portion the distance from the base line to the top of the black area shows total weekly volume of sales and the white area weekly volume of the fifty stocks used in the preparation of this chart.

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The following is a statement of the assessed valuation of real estate subject to taxation in 1922, and of the debt of the City as of April 1, 1922:

Assessed valuation of real estate subject to taxation.....	\$10,249,991,835
Gross outstanding debt, including Corporate Stock Notes.....	\$1,302,875,150
Less Sinking Fund holdings.....	230,944,881
Net outstanding debt.....	1,071,930,269
From this amount should be deducted water supply, self-sustaining and exempted debt, as follows:	
Rapid Transit.....	\$53,187,876
Docks.....	70,000,000
Water Supply.....	212,794,000
	\$335,981,876
Less amount of Sinking Funds for above issues.....	46,450,035
Net debt (including Notes).....	\$782,398,428

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Times Building.....Times Square
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London.....12 Salisbury Square, E. C.
Paris.....Au Marin, 6 Boulevard Poissonniere
Paris (Advertising).....24 Blvd. des Capucines
Buenos Aires.....Avenida de Mayo-300

THE ANNALIST

A Magazine of Finance, Commerce
and Economics

Published Every Monday Morning by The New
York Times Company, Times Square, New York

Subscription Rates

	One Year	Three Mos.	Six Mos.
In United States, Mexico and United States territories	\$5.00	\$1.25	\$2.50
Canada (postpaid)	5.50	1.40	2.75
Other countries (postpaid)	6.00	1.50	3.00
Single Copies, 10 Cents			
Binder for 26 Issues, \$1.50			

Entered as second-class matter March 21, 1914, at the Post Office at New York, N. Y., under Act of March 3, 1879

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NEW YORK, MONDAY, MAY 1, 1922

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Genoa and the Restoration of Commerce

By Dr. R. Estcourt

ONE of the most important problems to be solved by the Genoa Conference is the restoration of the use of money in Central Europe and in Russia, the latter term implying a great part of Asia.

Every member of the conference hopes to find a solution by comparing notes, in the faith that combined ideas may result in some new idea that has not yet occurred to any one individually. Some people think that the object of a conference of this nature is to enforce the views of some particular group. That idea is political, not economic. The essence of economics is in the absence of force. Just now all sane men are striving for the separation of business from politics. So long as political desires creep in there will be chicanery, deception and every species of double-crossing. These things are out of order when the sole object is business. There must be a single aim, the same for every one, to get to work again. The French position is obstructive. The French delegates persist in harping on the Czar's liabilities, insisting that before all things the existing Russian Government must take over those liabilities. Much could be said on this subject, but that would be harking back to politics once more.

Russia might safely take a leaf out of Great Britain's book. The Government of the latter country says that it would not, under any circumstances, desire to question the rights of the United States in its claims for payment of costs of the American Army of Occupation in Germany, and "hopes that the means of settlement of the American claims would be found as soon as possible. The British Government is in communication with France and Belgium for the purpose of arriving at the most convenient method of meeting the American claims." Germany has adopted a similar attitude. Suppose Russia followed suit, becoming equally hopeful. For the sake of argument let this be assumed and let the conference proceed in the hope that the means of settlement will be found. What then? It will be discovered that the difference between Great Britain and these other countries is not in principle, but in liquid assets.

Compromise is essential all around. What we have to recognize is that there is a de facto and de jure Government in Russia that has stood up against all comers for nearly five years, while the law of nations requires such conditions to exist for only two years in order to command diplomatic relations. It is, therefore, a mere matter of form to certify that the existing Government is as much a recognizable Government as any that that country has previously had, and also is slightly less despotic. Russians may have ideas as to internal matters that are different from those we cherish, but is there any country in the world that is governed precisely like another? We do not argue with a man

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as to his household economy and his methods of bringing up a family when we have found it necessary, for our own welfare, that we should enter into business relations with him. If he is of such reputation that we would rather not have anything to do with him we are at liberty to say so. In this case we have said so and, then, subsequently, been compelled to come to the conclusion that we cannot carry on our own business unless he is enabled to carry on his. It becomes a question of ways and means of rehabilitating his business in order that we may conduct our own to greater advantage. Our first policy must be that of making him a useful business customer. There is no need to make a household friend of him. All we have to secure is that he shall be in a position to clearly see that he is daily gaining by being in business again.

WITH the ground cleared of childishness the main difficulty before the Genoa Conference is the reintroduction of a monetary standard. It is a stupendous difficulty, sufficient to absorb all the energies and ability of the members without any digression. Without a monetary standard of some sort exchange is impossible, no sort of business can be conducted. At present there are only two suggestions with regard to existing currencies. One is to rehabilitate the depreciated currencies by the injection of gold; the other is to retain their present values and stabilize them at those values, the German mark at a third of a cent, the lira at 5 or 6 cents, the franc at 9 or 10 cents, and so on. In either case the further issue of State paper currency would have to be discontinued. Immediately we are up against several other difficulties. Even France cannot balance her budget without constantly increasing her paper currency. Her budget deficit for 1921 was approximately 36,000,000,000 francs, a sum equal

to more than half the expenditure. The sales tax from which so much was hoped proved disappointing in its results. Italy is in a similar position. That such States as Poland and Russia come into the same category is almost immaterial, because their paper currencies have no appreciable value, and yet it is specially necessary that these two countries should be set up in business. If the currency of some solvent country were to be injected into the last-named countries all business in the local currency would quickly come to an end; the whole banking business would necessarily be carried on by foreign banks, and the sovereign power of issuing currency would automatically cease because any such issues would be waste paper.

UNDER such circumstances how would a foreign debt be liquidated? For instance, it may be presumed that for the purposes of loans made by France to Russia the mode of repayment involved a fixed relation between francs and rubles. This was customary in such transactions prior to the war. When, however, the recent wide fluctuations in exchange became prominent the creditor adopted the practice of demanding repayment in terms of his own currency alone. This course was adopted by the United States of America, but it was not the invariable course previously, when fluctuations in exchange were insignificant. The details of the bargain between Russia and France in the matter of exchange have not yet been cast up to the surface of the discussions. Undoubtedly the present position was not anticipated, but it is only one more instance of the happening of the unexpected. If the bargain called for repayment in rubles the matter might be settled temporarily by the transfer of a few shiploads of printed paper. The existence of that paper, however, would put into the hands of the creditor a power by which, for an almost unlimited

period to come, Russian currency could be depressed against any effort to restore it. Under restored conditions of trade the paper would become Government bills of exchange, accommodation bills undoubtedly, but bills that would have to be met as an alternative to bankruptcy. Thus there would be but little difference between payment by this means and the existing position.

A CONSIDERABLE quantity of forged paper rubles that were not printed in Russia, or in any part of Asia or Africa, found their way into Russia by way of Vladivostok and were floated by the enemies of the existing Government. This fact accounts for some slight value being attached to notes issued prior to the war. The identification of these forged notes, as well as of the notes wantonly issued by the present Government as an anti-capitalistic experiment, and a classification of the several series otherwise outstanding, would probably make the amount claimed by France not appear so very large a fraction of the whole. It might then be possible to legally prefer certain issues, a process that has even occurred in this country in times of panic. A time limit could be set for withdrawals and cancellation in association with some intermediate valuation for redemption. The process is not nearly so hopeless as it might appear when regard is had only to the mass of the figures involved. Figures that are large in one country become relatively small in another, and those who have had experience in Asiatic taxation, or have even studied it historically, know full well what immense sums are realized from apparently minute contributions from vast populations. The simple tax on land values, assessed by Darius I. in the remote age of 516 B. C., realized \$800,000,000 annually without any oppression.

That the Russian Government regards the rehabilitation of the currency of the country as a proximate event can easily be deduced from the hesitation displayed in assessing liabilities. Only those who have no intention of ultimately paying will glibly accept responsibility. The customer who demands the best, regardless of price, should be looked upon with suspicion, although the contrary practice is more common; the close bargainer is usually a safe financial issue. To completely demonetize the existing rubles would have a more disastrous effect than repudiation. It would necessitate a parallel currency of some new denomination, or the transaction of business in the coinage of some foreign country, after the manner of the adoption of the Mexican dollar in Eastern Asia.

Consider the effect of stabilizing the German mark at its present valuation. How many billions of good American money would have to be regarded as an absolute loss? Practically the whole indemnity so far paid has been raised by the equivalent of what in old times would have been called a forced loan. Marks have been taken in this country from 3½ cents downward in exchange for American money on the implied under-

standing that, at the worst, they would be redeemed at something above the figure at which they were bought, even if par were never again reached. It is impossible to ignore that implied contract. No German would deny it. The issues were not payments on some old written contract that had to be liquidated in marks; they were debts of honor, the honor of the German people, which is very high in commercial transactions. Will the Genoa Conference sweep away that obligation by stabilizing the mark at a third of a cent? This is only one instance of what would result from what appears such a simple course, but it is an instance that comes home to this country, which is not represented at the conference. If, in deference to such considerations, the mark were stabilized at a value midway between a third of a cent and 3½ cents, those who bought at the higher figure would lose, those who bought below would gain. Some approach to an ascertainment of the actual purchasers might be made by a series classification of issues with a view to a graded preference. By this means a degree of equitable adjustment might be possible. The cancellations could be effected by annual drawings. Notwithstanding all the sentimental objections to such a process a lottery liquidation would prove immensely popular. It is a well-established device in Europe, and often operates psychologically by reviving that sanguine feeling that is such an essential ingredient in stimulating trade activity.

Should the alternative be considered of taking the so-called water out of the currencies and rehabilitating them, what would that involve? It would make billionaires of those who hold carloads of the existing paper acquired through the exploitation of the misery of the people. The only recent precedent for a successful operation of this nature occurred in Italy in the last two decades of the nineteenth century. Prior to the operation 28 Italian lire exchanged for 25 French francs. Ten million gold pounds sterling were injected, and in the course of ten years parity was attained. How many millions would have to be injected to bring the Austrian crown up to par from an exchange value of six or eight thousand to the dollar? The vision of the billionaires to be created in the process is interesting, but it is questionable if the end would be attained before our grandchildren were buried, and that is a date too long deferred to be of practical use in the present crisis.

IN days of the Roman Empire the question would have been settled by incorporating the country, the elimination of all previously existing currency and the subsequent use of the Roman standard alone. The small use of currency and the every-day nature of such transfers of nationality make the precedent of little value except as to the principle involved. Under modern conditions, whether such an incorporation resulted from force or from agreement to use, say, the American dollar, the result would be the same. The subjected State automatically loses its sovereignty. It must be in practice a subject State as much as if it had been conquered, and must remain so until the fracture of the condition and the re-establishment of independence. The Central European States that are in greatest difficulty today enjoyed, before the war, all the financial advantages of incorporation. They have been made independent, with the results perceived. Obviously, they cannot continue independent and survive. They will have to be contented with an independence equal to that enjoyed by the several States of this Union. The true answer then appears to be federation. There must come about the United States of Europe. If the conference will apply itself solely to the economic issue, eschewing all other matters, some better way might conceivably be devised, although as yet that way is not above the horizon. There is, however, nothing so excellent as to be incapable of improvement.

The two existing propositions for rehabilitation have already been ably illustrated. The United States of America and Great Britain have deflated. The result has been unemployment, loss of profits, increase of bankruptcies and shocks to enterprises that could not be survived anywhere else. They were like patients sufficiently healthy to endure a major operation necessary to save their lives. The other countries are in no such condition. If any of them undertakes the process and comes through it successfully, it will only be by means of some secret commercial federation, a species of blood transfusion. This may happen in the case of France and Italy. Both this country and the United Kingdom are already engaged in assisting in that process, in anticipation of its successful issue, by purchasing francs and lira and thus causing the exchanges of those two countries to rise pari passu with the exchanges of those rendering assistance. But this cannot continue indefinitely. Both France and Italy are each year balancing their budgets by increasing their issues of paper money. The transfusion cannot avail if the patient has a severed artery that has not been tied. We must take for granted that this is being attended to, the operation being performed by the most able financiers in the world. One may, therefore, pass on to the cases where such transfusion is altogether out of the question, cases where the depreciation of currency is not merely 50, but 98 per cent.

AT first glance, a depreciation of 98 per cent. looks like being about only double as bad as 50 per cent., but the case is far otherwise. A bankrupt with assets of one cent on the dollar, requires to find 99 cents additional for every cent of assets in order to make him solvent, but a bankrupt with assets of 50 cents on the dollar requires only 1 cent additional for each cent he possesses. The former is actually ninety-nine times worse off than the latter. When we appreciate this it becomes clear why there is a possibility of rehabilitating France and Italy by transfusion, and why such a process is beyond the bounds of possibility in the case of Central Europe or Russia. That constitutes the problem. Central Europe and Russia, at the present moment, are commercially in the position they occupied just prior to the first institution of money. Commercially they have gone back thousands of years. That in practice the result is mitigated is due to the accumulation of knowledge and the presence of neighbors who have not gone back. The problem then is one of building up from the foundation.

One hundred and fifty years ago this country was in the condition of Great Britain at the time of the Roman Conquest, 55 B. C. With the aid of machinery and modern knowledge, the work of 2,000 years was accomplished in 150 years. To some extent, on this basis, it becomes a proportion sum to calculate how long it will take to commercially bring up to date the countries that are in the monetary position of 3,000 years ago. It may take less than 150 years, but it will certainly take much longer than one year, and, when we are looking for a return of normal prosperity, even a year is a long while to wait.

To start from a position of complete cessation of the issue of additional paper currency and a stabilizing of the existing values of the mark, crown or ruble, means nothing less than the application of modern knowledge to bringing nations up to date from a commercial position 3,000 years behind the age. Allowing that to be possible and assuming unheard of acceleration of the process, what is to become of the existing Governments meanwhile? Their taxing powers are already exceeded to such an extent that Government is only carried on by perpetual inflation. Where is Poland to obtain the funds for maintaining its army of 800,000 men? Is France to supply the funds? If so, what will be the size of the artery untied in France and how long will the present process

of transfusion from this country and the United Kingdom have to be continued? Grant that complete disarmament be agreed to, a military vacation like the naval vacation, with the consequent reduction of expenses, even then the ordinary civil Governments could not be provided for out of existing revenues from taxation, and taxation cannot be increased. It has already reached the maximum bearable. Russia has enormous potential wealth making it possible for a fresh start in her case, by some banking process involving an American issue of currency that would have alternate values, such as the dollar-wheat issues suggested in this journal eighteen months ago. But there are no corresponding resources in Central Europe. The two great allied federations that existed prior to the war had been evolved during two millennia. Their military result was indeed a menace, but their commercial result enabled a dense and varied population to live in what was almost affluence on a per capita area that seems ridiculous to us. It was accomplished by intensive application of unusual intelligence combined with immense experience. This combination has been abruptly dissipated, with results similar to throwing an area of glass-house cultivation back into prairie conditions.

Near Paris, fifteen men were long employed very remuneratively on a quarter of an acre in the cultivation of early asparagus. They may be still so employed, but it would throw fifteen men out of steady employment if that quarter acre were returned to the condition of a vacant city lot. Multiply this position by millions, and some idea may be obtained of what has occurred in Central Europe, not, indeed, in the matter of causing unemployment, but in destroying the accumulated efforts that made possible the comfortable existence of those who were employed. Today they have to make a fresh start with arduous labor from the bare conditions of a rubbish-covered vacant city lot. It looks simple to suggest fixing values of Central European currency at their existing prices, and ceasing to issue more paper currency by balancing Government expenses and receipts. It would be simple under American conditions, but the conditions that exist in Europe are very far removed from American. It is because Russia is more like, or even better than, America in its proportion of raw material to population that the Russian problem is relatively easy of solution. In Russia there is still the endless choice that existed in this country 150 years ago, but in Central Europe the choice was made in by-gone centuries, and the results of that choice have evolved and crystallized in directions that have now been forcibly made entirely valueless.

TO appreciate the position, consider the result of New York State made into a foreign country hedged with adverse tariffs and all the arteries of trade that are now focused on that point rendered useless at almost a moment's notice. What would that mean to this country? And yet that is precisely what has happened in Europe. Each of their New Yorks has been cut off and the whole organization that was focused on those points has been made valueless. It would require some very able financing to restore business in this country with one centre made useless, much more so with several similarly treated. By the so-called Treaty of Versailles (more like a bungled surgical operation and straitjacket) amateur Governments have been set up in Europe and entrusted with that superhuman task. They are not revolutionary Governments evolved from previous institutions, merely a fresh set of directors of the same undertaking; they are inexperienced groups pitchforked into areas devoid of local commercial history. Our little experiences with such places as the Philippines afford some idea of the task of creating a stable Government on a new area without established centres of communication, and even that is less arduous than performing the same feat

where there had already existed such centres, now rendered useless.

Obviously, the first step toward restoration of commercial conditions in Central Europe is complete disarmament and federation of all the States after the pattern of this country, with a uniform currency Federally controlled, the existing currencies being allowed to peter out at values considerably above those obtaining at the present time, after the manner of the immense varieties of "bits" that once circulated in California, automatically coming to an end by supersession. In the sixteenth century there were a hundred varying currencies in Central Europe, and the course indicated was then adopted. Unfortunately, the immense resulting prosperity was squandered in militarism, but past history is pregnant with suggestion. There was the currency alliance of the Latin Union to which Greece, Italy, France, Belgium and Switzerland belonged before the war. That could form a nucleus for a federation of those States. Greece has become so restless as not quite to know what she wants, and so should be given the firm choice of continuing in that federation or being linked up with a commercial federation of Central Europe which must include the Balkans and all other States northward to the Baltic. Turkey and Russia, for commercial purposes, are practically Asiatic and will have to be dealt with under some recognition of the vast economic history of Asia, which is so different in principle from that of the Western World and is probably never likely to be assimilated with it. But that fact need be no bar to trade. There might, therefore, come into being, as a preliminary step intermediate to something better that would then become visible, five federations, the United States of America, the United States of Central Europe, the Latin Union, the British Empire and an Asiatic Federation, the last named probably resolving itself into an Islamic federation with the Turkish pound as a unit. Russia might be coupled with some other commercial area, and naturally South America would have some proposal to make. So far as the present trouble is to be dealt with, the method would be to work eastward from the better established western position. Countries like Japan and the three Scandinavian States, which have not come into the European imbroglio, would doubtless be able to devise their own methods of intercommunication. They would have the option of joining a federation, certainly not by any machinery devised by the League of Nations, but by a process more akin to the admission of States to our Union. The obvious first step is to reduce the number of units. When the currencies of the world have been reduced to less than a dozen, we are well on the way toward reducing them to half a dozen. As in all things, there is also a limit of efficiency in this respect, but that limit can only be ascertained by experiment. A single unit for the whole world would very possibly have disadvantages. Whether attained by federation or world empire, it would have all the vice of realized socialism, a deadly uniformity. There is a midway point of greatest efficiency between this and a too rampant individualism. In culture there can scarcely be too many units, but there is no reason why the units of culture should not be unlimited co-ordinately with large federated commercial areas. Commerce and culture have nothing in common. One is the life of the body that must be developed in co-operation, the other is the life of the soul that can better be developed in considerable isolation. Even in commercial matters, unification can be carried too far, so far that bases of comparison are eliminated, and therewith comes an end of progress. No one can deny the advantages of the principles involved in the modern trust, although a single trust for the whole world might well pass the limits of efficiency. The way of immediate progress undoubtedly is through the preliminary stage of commercial federation.

New Financial Policies of Russia

By Alzada Comstock

RUSSIA'S concessions at the Genoa conference represent a logical outcome of domestic financial events of the preceding year. Tchitcherin's recognition of the demands of creditor

countries was itself foreshadowed in the strategic retreat which was already well under way at home.

The new financial policies, which were adopted in Russia in the course of 1921, were in turn necessitated by that far-reaching change of front which Lenin announced in the Spring of that year and which was popularized as "the new economic policy." This change of position was made in order to stimulate the struggling Russian industries and to put an end to the country's isolation. Two steps were taken which were formerly anathema to the Soviet thinkers—a return to private trading and the leasing of factories and other enterprises to private capitalists.

It soon became apparent that economic life could not be restored to the semi-capitalistic basis which the new economic policy implied without a series of complicated financial readjustments. The effort to bring back private trading was hampered by the instability of prices, for which the currency situation was understood, even by the most ignorant, to be partly responsible. The policy of issuing paper money to meet Government expenses, therefore, demanded immediate attention.

The enormous issues of paper money with which Russia has astonished the world and which have played their part in bringing the value of the Russian ruble down to six or seven-hundredths of a cent are a part of a policy which was undertaken deliberately, according to a recent statement by the Information Department of the Russian Trade Delegation in London. The depreciation of the currency was one of the means adopted in the program of systematically undermining the power of financial capital in the form in which it had existed under the Czar. A new financial apparatus was to be devised and substituted for the old. Accordingly, the Soviet Government planned steadily increasing issues of currency, with the aim of an eventually unlimited amount and the complete depreciation of money. They believed that the worthlessness of money would then automatically remove it from circulation and a system of exchange, based upon the production of goods, would supplant the monetary system. Meanwhile the State, as the agency issuing the paper currency, would have a peculiar advantage in obtaining "real value," that is, goods.

If the Soviet currency policy is correctly interpreted from the vantage point of the present, and the State's need of funds was, in fact, only incidental to the larger aim of discrediting a money economy, the Soviet Government had a gratifying degree of success. From November, 1917, through the greater part of 1921, the stream of paper rubles flowed unchecked. On Nov. 1, 1917, just before the Bolsheviks came into power, the Russian note circulation amounted to 22,500 million rubles. In the Summer of 1921 the Soviet printing presses were turning off as many new rubles every two days as the total circulation had amounted to before they came into power. Russia was approaching the Bolshevik goal of the substitution of barter for trading with money, for in many districts the erratic price fluctuations made the ruble inferior to the pood, the measure of weight used in Russia.

It soon became clear that the new economic policy, with its sanction of private trading, required a financial system based upon the reasonably stable exchange value of the ruble. Regula-

tions were issued by the Council of People's Commissaries on Aug. 9, 1921, and signed by Lenin, stating that "it is necessary that the machinery of barter in general, and the currency in particular, should be revised and readjusted." * * * Money transactions should be resorted to where that is possible and profitable." The particulars of the new currency policy were worked out at financial conferences held in Moscow in August and September. It was promised that the issue of treasury notes should cease. The notes in circulation were not to be redeemed, but would be declared invalid at some future time. A new issue of banknotes with a backing of silver was to be provided. These notes were to be exchangeable for specie and were to be used for payments in foreign countries. New silver coins of small denominations were to be minted.

This program is more significant in its indication of a theoretical return to Western European ideas of the function of the currency than it is in its practical effect. Its adoption is still delayed. Only a few weeks after it was formulated the Government announced that the issue of new currency could not cease until monetary taxes were more fully developed. The State's two principal methods of meeting expenses had been the issue of paper currency and requisitions of food. After further consideration it was decided that an abrupt elimination of one of these sources was out of the question. The fall in the value of the ruble was not perceptibly checked, and at the close of the year the total circulation was 10,000,000 million rubles, or three times the circulation in August. Moreover, the deficit in the budget for 1922, estimated at 230 million gold rubles, must be met by note issues. This deficit is one-eighth of the total expenditure. The figures seem ominous, but the Soviet Government remains optimistic, and prophesies that, if the 1922 harvest is good, the budget for 1922-23 will mark the end of the issues of paper money to meet deficits.

The new economic policy soon affected the taxpayer. Before its adoption the

Soviet Government had requisitioned food for the factories and workshops from the peasants, and had given the peasants goods in return. These steps were consistent with its attempt to establish a barter economy. The Government came to the conclusion that the whole procedure had been unfortunate, and in 1921 an agricultural or food tax was substituted for the requisitions, and free trade was permitted in the village surplus which was not absorbed by the tax.

Framing the rest of the tax program proved to be more difficult. The food tax would provide an important section of the revenue, but it was necessary to make up for the share formerly furnished by the famine area, and to compensate for the loss involved in sending food to that area. In addition, the deficiency in the revenue, which would immediately follow any limitation on the paper money, must be allowed for. The source of revenue which was seized upon was that of the State services—railroads, waterways, post and telegraph. This step was taken as promptly as possible, and was explained to the people in regulations issued by the Council of People's Commissaries on Aug. 9, 1921:

* * * It is necessary to raise and stabilize the value of the ruble. To do this the State must receive in payment for the services it renders sufficient money to cover its expenses. The State, in the present condition of its resources, and for some time in the future, until the main branches of industrial life have been reconstructed and securely based, cannot afford to give free services.

Still another concession to private capitalism was made when the decision to re-establish a State Bank at Moscow was announced in October, 1921. The bank was assigned two important tasks—that of financing industrial concerns (a duty which involves granting credit to all sound undertakings, whether co-operative, corporate, or private); and that of regulating the issue of notes and so helping to create the new monetary system. The bank was directed to enter into relations with foreign banks and to provide for guaranteeing foreign bills. It began operations in November, 1921, and

was at once besieged with applications for loans, in spite of the high interest rates which were put into force. In January, 1922, the bank reported a great increase in the accounts of private business and individuals, and an increasingly rapid turnover of money in all industrial accounts. Early in 1922 another banking advance was foretold in the announcement of the decision to open a special bank for foreign trade operations.

The change of attitude toward the foreign debt represents another significant change of attitude on the part of the Soviet Government. Until 1921 the Government appeared to regard the debt as an insignificant issue, to the amazement of the holders of Russian obligations abroad. The necessities of the new economic policy, the spread of the famine in the Volga district, and the calling of the international conferences in Washington and Genoa were apparently the chief influences which combined to modify the Soviet leaders' point of view with regard to debt repudiation. Late in October, 1921, Foreign Minister Tchitcherin addressed a note to the Governments concerned, stating that the Soviet Government was ready "to recognize the obligations toward other States and their citizens which arise from State loans concluded by the Czarist Government before 1914." The qualification that "there shall be special conditions and facilities which shall make it possible to carry out this undertaking" was added, and an international conference to consider the subject was requested. The indispensable condition for the assumption of the Czarist debts was stated to be the recognition of the Soviet Republic and the Far Eastern Republic by the Great Powers.

From the time when this announcement was made until the sessions of the Genoa Conference opened, the negotiations were in a state of confusion. Great Britain's reply requesting a clearer statement of policy toward debts contracted after 1914 and war claims produced no satisfactory reply. The Soviet leaders appeared to contradict one another in setting forth Russia's actual policy. Trotsky, speaking at the Ninth All-Russian Soviet Conference in December, 1921, acknowledged the new debt policy and declared that it was due, not to fear or a change of conviction, but merely to a desire to promote peace. Radek, Assistant Foreign Minister, is reported to have said that Russia's foreign debts would be recognized but not paid and Trotsky appears to have changed his opinions just before the Conference opened.

The terms proposed by Tchitcherin imply the most important concessions yet made by Soviet Russia to Western Europe, for they involve the recognition of debts undertaken by a capitalist régime.

The Week in Washington

Special Correspondence of The Annalist.
WASHINGTON, April 29.

THE tariff debate opened in the Senate and Senator Smoot of Utah, ranking Republican member of the Senate Finance Committee below Chairman McCumber, made a long explanation of the elastic tariff features written into the bill at the suggestion of President Harding. Senator King, Democrat, attacked the American valuation plan and warned that the Senate would be in session many weeks, if not months, if attempts were made to have this scheme adopted in the bill.

The ranking Democratic member of the Finance Committee, Senator Simmons of North Carolina, vigorously opposed the bill, asserting that it would mean a higher cost of living, unemployment and further monopolization of American industries. Senator Jones of New Mexico, Democrat, spoke against the elastic provisions, while Senator King made other speeches, saying the pending bill was more iniquitous than the Payne-Aldrich and Dingley tariff laws. He also attacked the chemical schedule. He said the "dye monopoly" was behind the dye embargo and had spread false propaganda to mislead Congress and the people. Senator Jones served notice that he would demand a separate vote on each of the several hundred amendments to the bill.

For the second time, the House rejected that feature of the conference report on the independent offices bill whereby the Senate created higher salaries for Shipping Board officials than the House thought necessary. The disputed features of the bill have gone

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Bonds

Short Term Notes

Acceptances

The Disciplined Shoe Machinery Trust

By Edward A. Bradford



HERE are several reasons why exceptional interest attaches to the litigation against the shoe "trust." It is not a trust at all, but that is aside from the point of interest. It has been judicially

declared neither a combination in restraint of trade nor a conspiracy, and, strangest of all, not a monopoly, although it controls a larger proportion of trade than any "busted" trust ever did. Still, that is not why the case is interesting. The litigation is a dozen years old and only now reaches a decision, but that is the way of the law and more exasperating than interesting.

The shoe case is interesting because of the novelties in it, although it is so old. The company was the first "trust" to which the United States Supreme Court gave a clean bill of business health after the court's discovery and declaration of the rule of reason. Also, it was the first trust prosecuted under the Clayton law, and the only one to escape under the Sherman law and yet be caught by the Clayton law. The point on which the Department of Justice tripped its victim is unfamiliar to us, but frequent enough where business is more developed, and more indulgently viewed where it is better understood. Finally, the case is interesting industrially as well as legally. It illustrates the difficulties and pitfalls of those whose enterprise "makes" money by cheapening production, and who find themselves prosecuted in a manner fit to be called persecution. Those impatient with that unpopular view of the case are invited to read an attempt to justify it.

The industrial "angle" of the case interests the wearers of shoes, and the legal "angle" chiefly interests only lawyers. In the order of popular interest the industrial "angle," therefore, comes first, and must be appreciated to get a right viewpoint of the legal "angle." Shoes were made in the slow, costly, laborious cobbler method carved on the pyramids, the most ancient monuments of history, until the invention of the American sewing machine. That was comparatively a few decades ago, but the sewing machine did not make it possible to make shoes with its help on account of the difficulty of making a smooth surface for the sole of the foot. The soles and uppers could be sewn together, but the seam was irritating to the skin. For that reason a welt, or narrow fold of soft leather, was stitched to the upper, and the sole was stitched to the welt, leaving no seam to touch the skin or stocking. The welting and stitching machines are as distinct as the operations in their use, and they are only two of the three score or more machines necessary for the displacement of the stiff and uncomfortable old boots and brogans by the modern slightly and stylish footwear worn throughout the world, and best made in America, like the machines which work this miracle of manufacture. No article of like cheap and common use requires for its making so many, various and ingenious machines as go to the production of ordinary footwear. It would be too tedious to catalogue them. It must suffice to state the fact and let it go at that.

These machines were made and sold by as many different makers of machinery. The cost of equipping a factory with so many machines was only one of the objections. The multiplication of machines multiplied the opportunities for troubles of many sorts. No maker understood the machines of others. If there was a strike in one machine shop, it disarranged the use of all other machines sold by the same maker. The machine part of the industry was as chaotic and dangerous financially as the making of shoes. Casualties were many

in both departments, and both were unstable in high degree. Gradually, the weakest combatants passed out of the struggle, until there were but a few of each left. That was the condition when the shoe "trust" was organized in 1899.

The effect of its organization was greater than the invention of the machines which are so marvelous. It united under one control all the machines necessary to make shoes. It substituted the system of payment for the machines in proportion to their use, for the system of purchase of many machines. The financial effect rivaled the mechanical. For the first time large and small makers of shoes were placed on equality. Only a few rich shoemakers could pay for the purchase of many machines. Any one who could pay in proportion to the shoes he made, and as they were made, could be perfectly equipped on equality with the strongest of his competitors. The rental or royalty was the same for all. To the extent that no favor was shown to large users, favor was shown to the small users. They multiplied enormously. Another result was the reduction of machinery troubles almost to the point of disappearance. The new concern supplied only the best machines, and guaranteed them and their operation. Skilled men were supplied for repairs and to remedy any defects in the quickest manner. New and better machines displaced obsolete without cost to the makers of shoes. One machinery contract with a remarkably efficient contractor displaced taking chances with many of various degrees of efficiency and responsibility. Investment in machinery, interest on the cost, depreciation in capital, and other similar items disappeared from the balance sheet of all shoemakers. And the company steadily reduced its charges as it improved its products. It thrived mightily, for its overhead cost decreased as its business grew, and it was content to share its prosperity with its customers. Naturally its competitors suffered. Either they persisted in the old ways, or they imitated the new ways badly. They were jealous and angry and made trouble in the manner which shall be brought out.

THE company's innovations were mechanical, not financial. The system of payment by results, by royalties under leases, is as old as the oldest shoemaking machines. It was used commonly in the trade, and was used by all the companies which united their interests to form the "trust." This course of business continued unchallenged until 1911, a dozen years of connivance by the Government, which almost made it an accomplice, and which it prolonged by four requests for adjournments. The decision of the lower Court amounted to censure of the prosecution. On the trial the Judge said that the Government's action was greater restraint of trade than the "trust's." In the decision occurs this passage:

We fail to find any support for the alleged charge in the bill of intended oppression, arbitrary conduct, or anything of that nature, especially so far as any allegations cover any attempts to destroy or cripple competitors. We find no evidence of what was shown, especially in the tobacco cases, namely a purpose to destroy what could not be acquired by straightforwardness. There is no proof that the company has enforced its leases in any arbitrary or unreasonable manner.

Naturally the Government appealed, but fared worse in the higher court. The Government lawyers were so imprudent as to move the Court to hear the case again, with a view to reconsidering its decision, which had been made under misapprehensions. The rehearing was refused, so that the decision was reaffirmed. It was more sweeping than

the decision of the lower Court had been. The conclusion was: "It is impossible to believe, and the Court below refused to find, that the great business of the United Shoe Machinery Company has been built up by the coercion of its customers and that the machinery has been installed in most of the large factories of the country by the exercise of power, even that of patents. The installations could have had no other incentive than the excellence of the machines and the advantage of their use, the conditions imposed having adequate compensation, and not being offensive to the letter or policy of the law."

Justice Day's dissenting opinion charged that the company dominated the trade in a practical monopoly contrary to the policy of the Sherman law. On this point the majority said: "The company indeed has magnitude, but it is at once the result and cause of efficiency, and the charge that it has been oppressively used is not sustained." The Government had charged that conspiracy was proved by the circular announcing the combination of the constituent companies. On that point the Court reproved the Government's "innuendo" asserting sinister significance where it did not exist. Lawbreakers do not broadcast their purposes. And on the theory of conspiracy it was necessary to believe "that there was Governmental supineness for a long time, or an extraordinary oversight of conspicuous, indeed vaunted criminality. We are persuaded that the circular and agreement were simply the business expression and foresight of the advantages which would result from the concentration in one management of instrumentalities, which, however different, supplement one another in the creation of a shoe."

THE decision might almost have been written to the "trust's" order. There could be no higher sanction for the legal authority to integrate the shoe industry by supplying it with gangs of machines, making it unnecessary to use any handwork. The advantage of the innovation lies in its being a complete mechanical unit. If the unit were divided its advantage would be lost, to the detriment of both the makers and wearers of shoes, and to the advantage only of makers of incomplete and, therefore, inferior machines. How far backward should the development of the art of making shoes be pushed? How many machines would be allowed to any shoemaker! What disposition could be made of the trust's costly property? It would be necessary to destroy it, since it could not be sold with immunity against the punishment which should be inflicted

upon the "trust," if upon anybody. And to what advantage, or to whose advantage, would this be done? "The idea is repellant that so complete an instrumentality should be dismantled and its concentration and efficiency lost." Quite so.

Instead of accepting the decision, the trust haters resolved that if there were no law against such heinousness there ought to be one, and they set about making one. That is the manner in which it came about that the "trust" which had withstood prosecution so many years was finally found to be a lawbreaker. It withstood criminal prosecution in addition to the civil prosecution recited above, and there seems no way of sending the rascals to jail. Several laws, directed against it specifically, were introduced in both Congress and the Massachusetts Legislature. But that was too raw. Even under the inflamed sentiment of that time it was not practicable to enact a law against an individuality. Some color of generality was necessary. Accordingly, the same law which granted dispensations from the administration of justice in labor cases, made unlawful all procedure like the shoe "trust." Neither the character nor conduct of the trust, or its machines or plans, were altered from that which had been vindicated as valiantly as they had been assailed. The leasing system is no more wrong, morally, than it was, but it is obnoxious to a statute enacted to condemn it. Justice Day, who had been over-ruled by the majority of his associate Justices, rendered the decision under the Clayton law of 1914. The decision is right. None of the justifications in reason or advantage under the Sherman law decision are admissible under the Clayton law. The Government attains its purpose, and the question arises—now what?

Only leases made after the Clayton act was passed are subject to it. None of the leases which do not affect interstate commerce are subject to the Clayton law. No doubt there will be another form of lease, but it must be less advantageous to the lessees. They must pay more under any leases, and some of the shoemakers will find themselves compelled to buy instead of leasing, with the disadvantages set forth above. Presumably conditions will be more competitive in the making of shoe machinery, and less so in the making of shoes, for there will be need of large capital, and there will be no umbrella held over the small shoemakers. There need be no worry about the trust. It is competent to protect its interests and, hypothetically, at least, the administration of the law is in the general interest, which needs protection no more than the trust.

But will the Clayton law work in the general interest? Will it cheapen shoes?

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PUBLIC SERVICE PRODUCTION COMPANY

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Engineers and Constructors

Money in Relation to Goods

By William T. Foster

Director of the Pollak Foundation for Economic Research.

THE perfect balance between the supply and demand for goods that prevails in barter markets may be upset whenever, because of the introduction of a medium of exchange, the demand side of the equation reaches the form of money. The fact that money is suspended purchasing power—that it always defers the exchange of goods for goods—is alone sufficient at any time to bring about some disturbance of the balance of supply and demand, regardless of changes in the quantity of money in circulation. All this was set forth at length in THE ANNALIST of March 13, under the title, "Money as Suspended Purchasing Power." By money is meant, here as in the previous article, what business men usually mean by money, namely, all forms of currency and bank credit as well.

Not only is it always possible for money to upset the perfect barter-balance of supply of goods and demand for goods, even when the volume of money is unchanged, but money introduces a further possibility of market disturbance; for money, unlike any of the goods that are used in barter exchange, can be increased suddenly and at the will of Governments, and without any reference whatever to changes in the supply side of the equation. Every country that has adopted any form of money has experienced, sooner or later, an increase in the volume of money which has had no necessary relation to changes in the quantity of goods on hand, or to movements of the price level, or to the rate of increase of production of goods, or to the time of the appearance of the goods on the markets, or to changes in the relative amounts of money used for the purchase of finished goods and for other purposes. In short, the volume of money often changes without reference to changes in the volume of the work to be performed by money.

Such an experience has recently thrown the markets of the United States into confusion. For many years, according to the independent studies of Day, King, Snyder and Stewart, the increase in the physical volume of production in the United States tended steadily to be not far from 4 per cent. per annum. During the war the rate increased. In 1918 the volume of production was estimated as 25 per cent. greater than in 1914. In 1919, however, there was a slump; production fell off until the volume was only 14 per cent. in excess of the volume for 1914. During these years the increases in money and bank credit were far greater. More than a billion dollars in gold came from Europe; and the Federal Reserve System allowed this gold to serve as a basis for more than twice as much bank credit as would have been allowed under the old national banking system. The new system enabled every gold dollar to support about \$7 of bank credit. From June, 1914, to June, 1919, the increase in the estimated volume of money, outside the Treasury and the banks, was nearly 120 per cent. From Jan. 1, 1915, to Jan. 1, 1920, according to the data compiled by the Federal Reserve Bank of New York, the money in circulation, outside the Treasury and the Federal Reserve Banks, increased about 62 per cent. and deposits in National Banks increased about 119 per cent. Thus there was a wide discrepancy between the production of goods and the production of money.

It is no simple matter to discover precisely how, and under what circumstances, and to what extent money upsets the balance of supply of goods and demand for goods. It is easy to see that if the United States Government had

suddenly thrown upon the markets all the wool it had accumulated during the war, it would, thereby, suddenly have changed the relation of supply and demand to the consternation of wool growers and the temporary confusion of the markets. It is as readily understood that if the Government could tomorrow miraculously double the number of automobiles in the hands of dealers, it could thus upset the existing balance of supply and demand. It is more difficult to comprehend the unbalancing that comes from changes in the demand, that is, the money side of the ratio. Ordinarily, no Government can suddenly double the supply of wool or automobiles or any other commodity; but any Government can easily double the money in circulation and thus create a demand, at prevailing prices, for more goods than there are in the whole country. Ever since the invention of the printing press it has been easy to make sudden increases in the volume of paper money that passes from hand to hand it is easier still, in the United States, to bring about inflation by means of bank credit.

The creation and extinction of bank credit is constantly changing the relation between the number of dollars offered in the markets at a given time and the amount of goods available for the dollars at that time. These changes come about in various ways, and they occur whether or not the Government at the same time makes any changes in the character or volume of currency. If, for example, any holder of goods offers the goods as security for a loan and is given bank credit, new purchasing power is created without necessarily placing new goods on the market. In fact, the borrower may seek the loan for the express purpose of temporarily keeping goods off the market. Many loans made in 1921 to holders of farm products, leather, copper and cotton were made to enable the owners to retain their goods for higher prices. Purchases made with the proceeds of such loans did not "mean prior sales"; quite the contrary. To the extent of such loans, therefore, the balance between the volume of goods on the market and the volume of purchasing power was disturbed—an impossibility in a barter market. No such disturbance occurs when the borrower finances his enterprise by the sale of bonds which are purchased out of savings, or by placing a mortgage with a savings bank; for, in such cases, the money is merely diverted from certain uses to other uses while the total volume remains unchanged.

BUT new bank loans, even when based on a small proportion of the nation's total wealth, may mean large increases in the volume of circulating purchasing power, and, therefore, may mean large changes in the ratio of supply and demand; for, if the total wealth of the United States is \$300,000,000,000, while the total money in circulation is \$30,000,000,000, new loans equal to 1 per cent. of the wealth would mean a 10 per cent. increase in money.

This is not all. Most bank loans are not secured by mortgages: that is to say, by a physical volume of goods. The goods themselves, usually, are not pledged by the borrower, unless—as in the case of the Goodyear Tire and Rubber Company in 1921—the credit of the borrower is questioned. Ordinarily, credit is extended by the banks on the general reputation of the borrower. It is commonly said, "That man is good for any amount of credit he asks for, because he will not ask for larger loans than he can repay." In 1920, national bank loans, unsecured by collateral, reached a total in excess of \$7,000,-

000,000. Thus, through expansible bank credit, reputation, or the mere possession of wealth, sometimes enables a man to increase his purchasing power, and to use it in various directions, without giving up any of his property or even specifically pledging any part of it.

Bank credit is also created in vast amounts merely on the expectation that goods will be produced. Indeed, this is the chief use of bank credit: it enables manufacturers to pay for labor and materials before there are any finished goods to pledge as security. The goods may never be produced or may be unsalable when produced, but the credit goes on circulating as a part of the increased currency of the country, until the loan is paid in some way and the amount of credit in question is thereby cleaned off the books of the bank. It is true that if the borrower does not succeed, according to expectation, in paying his debts at the bank with the proceeds of the sale of his goods, eventually he must produce and sell other goods, or in some other way obtain the necessary funds. But, meantime, the balance between money and goods has been disturbed precisely to the extent of the money that was borrowed and placed in circulation. Time is the essence of the problem, and time is one of the factors in the exchange of goods for goods which we must charge to the account of money.

Rarely is the increased bank credit that is used for consumers' goods exactly offset by increased production of consumers' goods at the current price level. Even in those rare cases, the ratio of money and goods is ultimately disturbed unless production continues at the higher rate; or the new money is withdrawn from circulation; for the original volume of goods is consumed, while the credit may continue to circulate as a demand for more goods.

WHEN the banks in New York, on Sept. 15, 1920, loaned the United States Government \$200,000,000 by writing that amount on their books, the total bank deposits of the country were increased by that amount, except in so far as any part of it was used to cancel old obligations. The amount spent by the Government for goods and supplies went presently into other banks and thence to other uses; and it will keep on being used as money, and having virtually the same effects as money, until the loan is paid. If the Government had inflated the currency, as it did following the Civil War, by printing money in the form of greenbacks, and had paid them out directly for war materials, many people would have seen at once that the quickest way to restore the old relation of supply of goods to demand expressed in dollars would be to take this excess of paper money permanently out of circulation. When, however, money is inflated by the simple, and to most people obscure, method of writing credits on the books of banks, not one person in a hundred knows what has happened. And some of those who go so far as to observe the growth in the volume of bank deposits regard this growth as sure evidence of national prosperity.

This ability to create credits, through the issue of Government obligations in exchange with the banks for current purchasing power, enabled the United States Government to disturb the balance of supply of goods and demand expressed in dollars by increasing its expenditures, during the war and since, on a scale that might otherwise have been impossible. Fully a year and a half after the armistice the Government was spending money at the rate of about \$7,000,000,000 a year. In 1921, the Government was still spending four or five

times as much as it spent before the war. The continuation of vast expenditures on the navy and on the building of ships continued to keep labor and materials away from other fields. Had the Government been obliged to obtain all the funds for these expenditures directly from the savings of the people, instead of partly through inflation of the currency, the relation of supply to demand expressed in dollars would not have been disturbed by Government financing; for the increase in effective Government demand might have been offset by the decrease in effective taxpayers' demand.

SIMILARLY, our railroad difficulties are due in parts to expansion of bank credit for Government uses. Economic maladjustments occur wherever there is interference with supply and demand, as there is whenever there are sudden changes in the relations of costs and prices to each other. When these maladjustments occur in an industry such as transportation, which affects all others, the whole economic process of production, distribution and consumption gets out of equilibrium. This was what happened when the Government took charge of the railroads and maintained rates that did not pay the costs of operation. On account of this policy the railroads were called upon to handle more passengers and goods, at the established rates, than they would have been called upon to handle at rates which paid operating expenses. Thus, the difficulties of traffic were aggravated. The United States Treasury would not have paid the deficits and thus maintained this economically unsound condition without the inflation of bank credit; for the Government would not have asked all the people to pay direct taxes in order to maintain railroad wages at a level which seemed to most of the voters inordinately high. Thus the railroad troubles of 1921 were in no small measure due to the inflated bank credit of previous years.

It was credit extended, directly or indirectly, to European countries, by banks in the United States, that made possible the unbalanced foreign trade in the years following the armistice when, with the greater part of the world indebted to us, we were still exporting more goods than we were importing. Even in the latter part of 1920 there was an increase in the trade balance, with a consequent increase at home in the difficulties of "returning to normal" or "restoring our economic equilibrium." Under a barter economy our exports, so far as there were any, would have been paid for in goods; there would have been no difficulty in understanding that all goods ultimately must be paid for in goods or in titles to goods, or in services. There could not have been the long-continued abnormality of a creditor country having a vast export balance, without a vast increase of tangible goods owned abroad.

During 1919 and 1920, at the same time that we were sending out of the country far more goods than we were bringing in, we were exporting gold. During those two years our exports of gold were nearly half a billion dollars in excess of our imports of gold. According to the traditional view, it was impossible for a creditor country to continue, year after year, to have exports far in excess of imports without, at the same time, gaining gold or increasing its ownership of capital goods abroad. It was only the extension of bank credit to Europe, in unprecedented totals, that made this condition impossible. As Europe had insufficient goods with which to pay her bills, and as other countries did not take over Europe's debt to us, we could not use our credits with Europe to pay our debts to the rest of the world. We were obliged, therefore,

to pay with gold for our imports from non-European countries in excess of our exports to those countries. Only the institution of expansible bank credit made possible such unbalanced trade relations.

During the years 1919 and 1920, on account of our extension of credits to Europe, we lost goods, but continued to increase our bank credit. This further disturbed the relation of volume of money at home to volume of goods at home, and thus stood in the way of restoring lower prices and economic equilibrium at home. If this appears too obvious to be worth mentioning, it may be added that it was in the midst of these economic difficulties and high prices, due in no small measure to credits already extended to Europe, that Congress passed resolutions for the avowed purpose of extending more credits of the same sort to Europe in order to reduce the high cost of living at home. Speaking in favor of reviving the War Finance Corporation, several members of Congress said, in substance, that we ought to extend credits freely to foreign countries in order to enable them to buy from us, at present prices, products, in some of which they could undersell us in our own markets. At the same time a majority of the members of Congress appeared to favor tariffs high enough to prevent foreign countries from repaying these loans with any of their products, although this was the only means the greater part of Europe had of sending payments to this country. That suggests the dilemma of the reparations: all the allied nations were agreed that Germany could pay the indemnities only with goods; all the allied nations were agreed that they did not want German goods. The United States can furnish abundant proof, out of its own costly experiences, that a combined protective tariff and credit-extension policy, which sends its goods abroad and shuts out foreign goods, cannot reduce the cost of living at home. It has exactly the opposite effect.

At the close of the war, since goods were scarce, dealers were asking for bank credit with which to buy supplies to meet what appeared to be increased

demands. There was no doubt about the need for goods. The world was short of goods, not only because the war had destroyed goods, but as well because the war had interfered with peace-time industries. The call for increased bank credit came in part from men engaged in what is ordinarily called "necessary business." They regarded themselves as entitled to bank credit, as they wanted it for the purpose of satisfying what we had come to regard as "legitimate" needs. The trouble was that, in the extraordinary condition of the markets immediately following the war, it was not possible at once to supply even what had come to be regarded as an ordinary demand. Whenever such a condition exists, as it did in virtually all the world following the war, the desire for bank credit cannot be satisfied by creating new bank credit. The demand is insatiable. It defeats itself by lifting the price level. "Cheaper money" is not a remedy; it is a dangerous stimulant. It makes the malady worse and the recovery more difficult. The only way to satisfy the demand for more goods, at the old price level, is to produce goods in proportion to the increased currency, until the former balance of supply of goods and demand in dollars is restored. The increase in bank credit might be rendered harmless if there were a corresponding increase in idle cash balances—idle from the standpoint of the whole community. But when prices are rising, bank balances are least likely to lie idle. In other words, newly-created bank credit goes into circulation most promptly precisely when the total volume is expanding most rapidly. For, at such times, it is profitable to turn it quickly into goods which are appreciating in value, while the money itself is depreciating in value.

ALL these maladjustments of demand and supply are monetary phenomena. Under a barter economy, such discrepancies, between changes in the supply of goods and changes in the demand for goods, would be impossible: there could be neither "inflation of the currency" nor a "dearth of currency," since there

would be no currency. In other words, the total volume of marketable goods offered for sale and the total volume of purchasing power—the supply and the demand—would be one and the same thing.

BEFORE we pass over this attribute of a money economy, as too obvious to be worth mentioning, we should note that economists as well as Governments have not always taken it into account. Even some of the world's most noted economists appear to have overlooked the fact that the perfect barter-balancing of supply and demand is upset, under all monetary systems, by changes in the volume of money that have no necessary relation to changes in the volume of goods. What this traditional failure leads to is shown by such statements as the following from the distinguished French economist, Charles Gide: "In our every-day life we are too apt to imagine that sale and purchase are independent and self-sufficient processes. That is a mistake. Every purchase means a prior sale; for before being able to exchange money for goods we must previously have exchanged goods for money. Inversely, every sale points to a future purchase." This is doubly false: not every purchase means a prior sale, and not every sale points to a future purchase: for, as we have just observed, purchases may be made with paper money just created by act of Congress; and money received from the sale of goods may be retired from circulation by act of Congress. Or, as in the cases cited above, purchasing power may be obtained, not from the sale of goods, but from the expansion of bank credit; and money obtained from sales may be used, not for the purchase of goods, but for the repayment of bank loans and the consequent reduction of the volume of bank credit. It is only in barter trading that sale and purchase cannot be independent and self-sufficient processes.

Yet this doubly false explanation of money, in its relation to sales and purchases, continues to appear in the most reputable of treatises as if it were a

fundamental characteristic of all monetary transactions of modern times. In "The Functions of Money," published in London in 1921, William F. Spalding says: "It is true, as the French economist, Professor Gide, remarks, that each purchase must have necessitated a previous sale, that is, when exchanging commodities for the money substance, since prior to exchanging money for goods, there must have been first an exchange of goods for money. On the other hand, every sale presupposes a purchase for the future, for the very simple reason that if we exchange commodities for money we do so in the belief that later on we shall be able to exchange this thing called 'money' for other commodities. Nevertheless, in every case the two operations form a complete entity." Here we have the old explanation offered again in its pristine simplicity as if the world had not yet learned how to use bank credit or even the printing press. Most emphatically the two operations do not form a complete entity.

THESE quotations are typical of the fallacies which some men fall into because of their unthinking repetition of statements that were first made of a radically different monetary world, because of their habit of applying to our own day conclusions drawn from days of barter trading, and because of their assumption that the use of money is only a superficial phenomenon. Perhaps there is no error so likely to throw obscurity over the most serious of our current economic problems. Indeed, if this traditional explanation of monetary transactions were sound, no explanation whatever would be possible of the rise in prices from 1914 to 1920. It simply could not have happened, for there would not have been enough dollar demand to carry the prices so high. To assert that every purchase means a prior sale and that every sale points to a future purchase, is to divert attention from what may prove to be the most profitable of all the fields of study concerning feasible means of preventing commercial "booms" and "panics."

The Legislative Week in Washington

Continued from Page 485.

again to conference between the two houses.

There was a sensation in the House on Wednesday when Representative Royal C. Johnson of South Dakota, Republican, charged that it would be shown by official documents that "there are probably hundreds of millions of dollars of duplicate bonds in the United States." High officials of the Treasury denied the charge on the ground that an investigation of the Bureau of Printing and Engraving showed no such condition existed. Replying to Representative Johnson, Representative Wingo of Arkansas, Democrat, said such statements caused great uneasiness in the country and the real facts should be brought out through a Congressional investigation. He said he did not believe the statement made by Mr. Johnson.

Republican members of the Senate Finance Committee discussed the bonus bill behind closed doors last Monday with the officials of veterans' organizations. Senator McCumber announced that the committee would begin at once to work out the details of the proposed legislation. This led to a vigorous protest by Senator Walsh of Massachusetts, Democrat, against "secret" hearings on the bonus. Senator McCumber replied that no hearings had been held, as four Republicans and the veterans' officers merely sat around a table and talked informally about the bonus.

Secretary Weeks and General Pershing told the Senate Appropriations Committee that an army of 115,000 men was below the margin of safety. General Pershing said if this country had been prepared there was little question that the United States "unde. strong

leadership" could have prevented the World War.

Hearings on the Ship Subsidy bill continued through the week. H. H. Raymond of New York, President of the American Steamship Owners' Association, testified for the bill, saying it would result in a great and permanently prosperous merchant marine and naval reserve. A group representing civic organizations in various New England cities asked the joint committee to approve the measure, and E. E. Blodgett a Boston lawyer, said that American shipping would be swept from the seas if Congress did not pass the legislation.

Under a bill introduced by Representative Greene, Chairman of the Merchant Marine Committee, the Shipping Board would be authorized to reimburse wooden shipbuilders for losses sustained through the cancellation of war contracts and abandonment of construction.

The House Military Committee concluded consideration of the offer of Frederick Engstrom for Muscle Shoals, and took up the offer of Henry Ford. It is said now that all offers will have to be altered before the committee will accept any of them.

Testifying before the House Labor Committee, J. D. A. Morrow, Vice President of the National Coal Association, said if mines were nationalized, as suggested by the miners, the consuming public would soon beg to be nationalized in self-defense. John Luterancik, an interpreter, employed by the United Mine Workers, testified that Federal Judge Orr, sitting at Pittsburgh, had refused naturalization papers to miners who had joined union forces in the national coal strike.

Mayor Hylan of New York City before the Judiciary Committee urged the Bacharach bill denying to lower Federal Courts the power to set aside and nullify orders in rate cases of State utilities boards or commissions.

The Ways and Means Committee report on the bill authorizing a loan of \$5,000,000 to Liberia and made public a letter from President Harding, in which he said that the failure of this Government to act has prevented help for the republic from other nations.

A bill introduced by Senator Moses of New Hampshire would establish an eight-hour day after Jan. 1, 1923, in the production of all wares which enter into interstate commerce.

National banks would be restricted in the rates of interest paid or charged to such rates as are established by State laws under a bill introduced by Senator Capper of Kansas.

Representative Humphrey, a Democrat from Mississippi, criticized in a speech the non-action by the Rules Committee on his resolution calling for an investigation of the official acts of Governor E. Mont Reilly of Porto Rico.

Under a bill introduced by Representative Hill, a Republican, from Maryland, the manufacture of 2.75 per cent. beer and cider would be permitted in any Congressional district if the voters so declared, both liquors to be subject to a tax of 20 cents a gallon.

A Senate amendment to the Post Office Appropriation bill providing \$1,900,000 for continuing the transcontinental air plane mail service was accepted by the House conferees.

The joint Congressional Committee of Agricultural Inquiry, in its report to

Congress, said that large expenditures would be necessary to bring the 2,500,000 miles of rural highways in the country up to the standard of efficiency for motor transportation. The committee will recommend that Congress continue to promote an adequate program of highway construction.

The commission will recommend also the creation of regional departments of the Interstate Commerce Commission to adjudicate more swiftly transportation controversies in the better light of local information upon issues presented.

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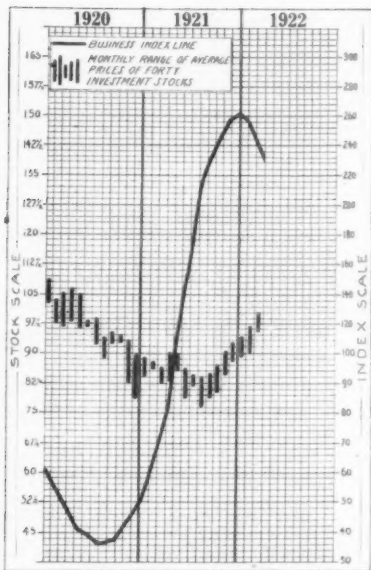
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The Annalist Barometer and Business Index Line



THE ANNALIST Business Index Number is herewith presented for the first three months of this year, in accordance with a plan which, henceforth, will reserve it for publication once a month or, possibly, only upon those occasions when changes in the line constitute a potential forecast.

Several considerations have combined to cause this decision, chief among them, perhaps, being the fact that confusion has resulted in the past from the insistence of many readers to regard the slope of the line as indicated of the trend of security prices and business despite repeated statements that the trend is to be ignored and only reversals in the movement of the line considered. The liability to this error was increased by the repeated publication of the line which, through all the weeks in a month but one, remained unchanged, and, especially by the fact that the line has now turned down and, for some months, may continue in that direction without, however, giving the slightest authority for the expectation that security prices or the trend of business will move in the same direction.

Indeed, the range of the average prices of forty investment stocks which is plotted with the index line shows a steady upward movement despite the downward trend of the index line, and this is to be expected by those who will keep in mind that not slopes but turns are indicative of changes in the security market and business. The index numbers for January, February and March are, respectively, 258.8, 247.3 and 251.5. The range of average stock prices for the same months is (93.9-88.7), (97-90.80) and (100.8-95.3).

The January index number of 258.8 truly turned down from the December index number of 262.2, but the decrease was far too slight to indicate a change in conditions and there is nothing apparent now to warrant the expectation that such a change is immediately impending.

NO development of the last week stood out more prominently than the ready absorption of new bond offerings, totaling in all more than \$230,000,000, a record unsurpassed in any previous week this year. It would appear from this that the demand for prime investments is as yet far from reaching the saturation point, and also that the cheapening of capital as measured by interest return, proving no deterrent to the investing public. The reverse of the picture, of course, is that the plentiful supply of funds for investment is an index to the lack of demand for funds in commercial channels. Possibly to some extent this plenitude of money is available for bond investment because frozen credits have been steadily released, but to a larger extent it is a testimonial to the richness of the country. The enormous funds going into new investments are naturally not a growth of weeks or months. They were with us even when the depression was at its worst, but were unemployed to a large extent because of the lack of certainty regarding the business and political aspects here and abroad. Now, with confidence returning, in fact, having attained a very substantial form, the disposition to consider that the future holds much of promise and little of ill-omen is reflected in the heavy employment of capital for investment.

Thus far the Genoa Conference has not contributed greatly to the aims for which it was called. So far as the financial markets in this country are concerned there has been a disposition to disregard to a very large extent the deliberations at Genoa, and this was particularly true of the unfavorable picture conjured up by Lloyd George, which portrayed another welter of blood in Europe if the Genoa Conference failed. As a means for providing a greater degree of co-operation and unity in the relations of the delegates at Genoa, the statement of the British Premier may be effective, although it seems doubtful. At all events this much may be said that if the situation were nearly so bad as was stated by Lloyd George, then he probably never would have made the assertion.

Evidently Wall Street and the financial community at large viewed the matter much in this way, for the markets in this country hardly reflected developments abroad. Even Wall Street, ever prone to attribute a decline in the stock market to some unfavorable news development, could not bring itself to attribute the irregularity of last week to the Genoa speech.

The business outlook in this country continues favorable, and it would appear that more and more people are beginning to consider that the situation in the steel industry may be taken as a forecast of that which will come to pass before long in other activities. The upturn in the steel industry, it is becoming increasingly clear, has been of out-

standing proportions. Only last week Eugene G. Grace, President of the Bethlehem Steel Corporation, stated that his company was operating at 80 per cent. of capacity, which would measure up to within 10 per cent. of practical capacity, since there was always a margin of 10 per cent. between theoretical capacity and that which is actually possible. The United States Steel Corporation is operating at about the same scale, and some plants of both of these large producers are turning out steel to the limit of their facilities.

The situation, as a whole, is gratifying, and how great has been the progress made is indicated by the reports which are coming to hand showing that the March business was double that of January, and that April is progressing even more favorably than did March.

The stock market, while indicating underlying strength, shows a price tending downward, a not unnatural sequel to an upturn which had assumed such buoyant proportions. Undoubtedly there was heavy profit-taking, and the reaction, therefore, tended to improve the technical position of the market. A reaction of greater proportions had been expected for a number of weeks, hence there should be no surprise that it developed at this late day.

The two big strikes which are being waged in the East—the coal strike and that of the textile workers in New England—apparently are having little influence on sentiment or business generally. Such word as comes to hand from manufacturing companies is to the effect that the coal supplies have not been interfered with, and the Bethlehem Steel Corporation last week stated that it did not believe there would be any interruption of its activities because of the strike of the miners. So far as the coal strike is concerned, however, it is a bit soon to determine exactly what will be the effect upon industry. No strike of this type can go on indefinitely without causing a reflection in trade channels.

Stocks

THE action of the stock market last week was simply a development which ultimately had to come to pass, since an overbought position had been created. It was inevitable that those who had gone long of stocks lower down in the price scale should eventually endeavor to turn their paper profits into actual dollars and cents. This was really what caused the downward trend in prices, and not any specific news development. As a matter of fact, news from domestic sources was of a character which ordinarily might have served as ammunition on the long side. Trade reports showed that business was improving, and a heavier demand for goods was reported in many sections.

Up to last week the stock market had experienced almost no reaction of consequence, and the rise had continued for several months. As far back as a month or six weeks ago it was believed that profit-taking would ultimately cause at least a temporary check in the almost perpendicular rise which was taking place. This has now come, and it speaks well that the underlying tone of the market, with the absorption of profit-taking sales, has been well established. There was no sharp break, except in a few of the more volatile issues. It was what Wall Street might have termed an orderly decline, and as such did not cause any fear on the part of seasoned speculators. But that the rise had stopped probably induced some selling by those who were a bit timid concerning their market commitments.

One thing must be pointed out, that the advance when it was under way was presumed to be discounting business improvement, but if this were the case it was discounting it in a very uneven manner. For instance, the rise in the steel stocks apparently was by no means commensurate with the degree of improvement which was to be discovered in reports of trade conditions. On the other hand, the upturn in certain issues was far in excess of that which was warranted by the situation in the industries in which they participated. This unevenness left some room for a readjustment along perfectly normal lines.

There is every reason for believing that the present quarter, of which one month has already passed, will give a better line on the commercial situation than did the first quarter. Where there has been a division of earnings as covering the first three months of the year, it has been noted that March made a much better display than did January, the excess of business over January often being 100 per cent. While this March business was not of sufficient volume to overcome the two preceding poor months, it is certain that the March record is continuing into the second quarter of the year, and for this reason probably income accounts will show a very substantial amount earned on the stocks of companies which in the first quarter of the year were paying dividends out of surplus rather than out of earnings. Thus there will be a heavy volume of favorable news to be made of avail in stock market operations.

Bonds

THE bond market last week was unsettled, owing to the effect of several conflicting forces. On one hand, the more conservative issues continued their advance, responding to the ease in the money market and the general improvement in railroad and industrial conditions reported from all parts of the country. On the other hand, unfavorable and even alarming developments at the conference at Genoa were reflected in lower quotations for most foreign issues, while the more speculative American securities encountered profit-taking sales in the reaction which has been expected for some time. The volume of trading was smaller than it has been in several weeks, but the enormous aggregate of new offerings, said to be the largest of any week so far this year, accounts to some extent for that feature. In the closing sessions fairly active trading was resumed.

New issues in large volume met with the customary response, rapid absorption being reported in every case. In some instances at the highest prices in years: \$45,000,000 New York City 4½s, due 1922, were offered on Tuesday at 104 and interest, at which price they yielded 4.06 per cent. to maturity. A new \$100,000,000 Canadian Government thirty-

year 5 per cent. loan was offered at par, and subscription books were closed at noon on the same day. Other flotations of interest were: \$500,000 State of Florida Everglades Draining District 6s, due 1937 to 1941, at prices to yield 5.25 per cent.; \$330,000 City of Brockridge, Texas, 6 per cent. street improvement bonds, due 1933 to 1962, at prices to yield from 5½ to 6 per cent.; \$4,000,000 Greater Winnipeg Water District thirty-year 5s, due 1952, at 98½, to yield 5.10 per cent.; \$2,000,000 City of Edmonton, Alberta, Canada, refunding 5½s, due 1947, at 95; \$40,000,000 Empire Gas & Fuel Company first and refunding convertible series "A" 7½s, at 98½, to yield 7.65 per cent.; \$3,503,000 City of Newark 4½s, due 1923 to 1961, at prices to yield 4.10 per cent.; \$1,200,000 City of Roanoke 4½s, due 1952, at a price to yield 4½ per cent.; \$972,000 Camden, N. J., 1½ per cent. school bonds, due 1923 to 1955, at prices to yield 4.10 per cent.; \$1,500,000 Bay Sulphite Company, Ltd., first mortgage 7½s, due 1937, at 101, yielding 7.40 per cent.; \$1,000,000 City of Charleston, S. C., 4½s, due 1962, optional 1942, at 102, to yield 4.35 per cent.; \$776,000 City of Shreveport, La., 5s, due serially 1920 to 1991, at prices to yield from 4.20 to 4.25 per cent.; \$1,250,000 State of South Dakota 4½s, due 1931, at 102½, to yield 4.40 per cent.; \$500,000 City of Tulsa (Okla.) Water Works bonds, due 1927 to 1947, at prices to yield 4.70 per cent.; \$4,000,000 Rogers, Brown, Iron Company, twenty-year 7s, at 97½, to yield 7.25 per cent.; \$600,000 Chicago, Indianapolis & Louisville 6 per cent. equipment trust notes, due 1923 to 1925, at prices to yield 5.50 to 5.20 per cent.; \$1,050,000 Chicago & Alton Railway Company 6 per cent. equipment trust notes, due 1923 to 1955, at prices to yield 5.30 to 5.75 per cent.; \$4,500,000 Penn. Public Service Corporation first and refunding mortgage 6s, due 1947, at 99½, to yield about 6.05 per cent.; \$1,500,000 T. H. Symington & Co. first mortgage sinking fund 7s, due 1937, at 99½, to yield 7.05 per cent.; \$1,750,000 State of California 5 per cent. highway bonds, due 1923 to 1943, at prices to yield 4.20 to 4.25 per cent.; \$300,000 Cadet Knitting Company sinking fund 7s, due 1932, at 95½, to yield 7½ per cent.; \$6,500,000 Union Bag & Paper Company first mortgage 6s, due 1942, at 97½, to yield 6.20 per cent.

The market for municipal issues was dominated by the new \$45,000,000 New York City loan. The demand for bonds of this class had been large for several months, and it was expected that competition for the big new issue would be keen, but few anticipated that 102.706, the highest price paid for such an issue since 1909, would be bid for the entire offering. There were in all thirty-nine bids submitted for an aggregate amount of almost \$300,000,000. Other municipal issues were marked up speedily on the strength of this high price. Liberty bonds also advanced, the Third and Fourth 4½s getting up to par again, \$3,000,000 of the latter changing hands at that price in one transaction on Wednesday. Bonds of the Federal Land Bank of the First District are being offered at 104½, a price ½ over that for obligations of the other Federal Land Banks, reflecting recent legislation, making this issue a legal investment for savings banks in New York State.

Railroad bonds were irregular with the trend of the more seasoned issues toward higher prices, while the newer offerings of the class gave evidence of weakness, though toward the close on Friday several regained a large part of their losses on the strength of favorable reports from operation in the month of March. Baltimore & Ohio reported a net operating income of \$3,081,212 for last month, the largest net income for the month in seven years, while decisions for maintenance were almost \$2,000,000 greater than last year. Baltimore & Ohio first 4s rose a point, to 82½. Atchafalaya, Topeka & Santa Fe general 4s gained ½, to 89. Central Railroad of New Jersey 6s jumped 2½, to 110½. Northern Pacific 6s rose ½, to 106½, while the 4s gained ½, to 87. Chicago, Burlington & Quincy refunding 5s rose 1½, to 98½. Big Four general 4s advanced 3½, to 83, and Illinois Central 6½s gained 1½, to 111, both new high prices for the year. Erie general 4s dropped two points, to 53. Seaboard Air Line 6s lost 1½, to 59, and the refunding 4s fell one, to 45½. The New Haven issues continued their advance, with a slight setback on Thursday. Frisco adjustment 6s lost 1½, to 81½, and Missouri, Kansas & Texas adjustment 5s fell about a point, but regained most of the loss, closing at 59½, off ½. New York, Westchester & Boston 4½s gained two points, to 57. It was announced that the Plan of Reorganization of the International Great Northern would be made public probably the latter part of this week. That road's 5 per cent. bonds gained 3½, to 61. Lake Erie & Western bonds were not affected seriously by the passing of control of the road from the New York Central Railroad to the Van Hook organization. The first 5s gained ½, to 91½.

Public utility issues were firm, with few noteworthy changes in price. The most important changes noted were in the local traction issues when Interborough 5s, after advancing sharply on Monday to 70½, their highest price, reacted suddenly to 67½, closing at 68½, a net advance of ½. Manhattan Railway 4s gained ½, to 67. Third Avenue adjustment 5s rose ½, to 60½, but the refunding 4s lost ½, to 66½. Hudson & Manhattan refunding 5s gained a point, to 84½. Columbia Gas & Electric 5s advanced ½, to 92½, on the strength of the decision of the Ohio Court of Appeals affirming the right of the company to continue its increased rates. Chicago Railways first 5s gained two points, to 83½.

In the industrial list prices were firm, though trading, except in special issues, was rather light. The long expected steel merger seems to be coming to a head, a firm of prominent New York bankers having agreed to underwrite the proposed consolidation. Midvale Steel 5s gained a point, to 89½. Lackawanna Steel first 5s rose ½, to 99½, and the consolidated "A" 5s jumped 1½, to 87½. Higher prices for sugar were reflected in advances of American Sugar Refining 6s to 100½. Cuban Sugar 5s advanced ½, to 84½. Atlantic Fruit 7s lost 2, to 45½. Wilson & Co. 7½s gained a fraction, to 104½, but the 6s lost a fraction, to 99. American Smelting & Refining first 5s and United States Rubber first 5s both advanced fractionally. Fisk Rubber 8s lost a point, to 106½. Columbia Graphophone 8s made a sharp advance on reports that the company was about to start manufacturing radio instruments, a field for which it is reported their factories are well equipped.

Foreign Government issues were irregular, reflecting uneasiness over the situation at

Genoa. The United Kingdom issues held their ground satisfactorily, but the French 8s and 7½s each lost about a point, the old question of German reparations payments raising its head once more. Recent advices report reduction of the discount rate of the National Bank of Denmark from 3½ to 5 per cent., a move which apparently has not been reflected in the external bonds, as the 8s and 6s both lost fractions last week. Price changes in South American issues were mostly fractional. Canadian bonds were stronger as a result of the successful flotation of the \$100,000,000 loan, the new issue selling at an advance of ¼ at the close.

The acceptance by Mr. Morgan of an invitation to confer with foreign bankers on the subject of an American loan to Germany is regarded among prominent bankers as a very promising step toward a solution of one of Europe's most perplexing problems.

Money

THE money market showed a firming up at the close of last week, the call rate advancing to 3 per cent. Friday afternoon compared with a ruling rate of 2½ per cent. during the earlier days of the week. This rise in the rate for demand loans was a natural prelude to the end of the month's requirements in the way of dividend and interest payments. There was heavy calling of loans on Friday, \$9,000,000 being called in one instance, which was a decided factor in the rise of the call rate to 3 per cent. after money had opened and renewed on that day at 2½ per cent.

The time money market ruled easy at 4½ per cent. for all dates without distinction as to class. Loans were not particularly abundant at this figure, but lenders had enough to supply the demand which was not particularly brisk.

The commercial paper rate is now averaging about 4½ per cent., with some paper going at 4½ per cent. Dealers report that there is some trading on a 4 per cent. basis, but this usually takes the best of names. Acceptances were moderately active throughout the week, bills up to 120 days being offered at 3½ per cent. and bought at 3½ per cent. The call loan rate against acceptances was firm at 3 per cent.

Foreign Exchange

WHILE the foreign exchange market was relatively firm throughout the week, it was a market which was swayed by the foreign situation to a large extent. The uncertainty at Genoa, which not acting adversely against exchange, tended to raise sufficient doubts as to the effectiveness of the conference to cause inactivity in the foreign exchanges. It appears that the foreign exchange market while watching the Genoa Conference, is laying great store on the proceedings which may develop at the conference of bankers at London, at which a number of American bankers will be present, including Governor Strong of the New York Federal Reserve Bank.

Sterling on three successive days last week reached \$4.42½, and held well at this level. Exchange on Amsterdam crossed 38.10 cents and French exchange dropped from 4.35½ to 4.35. Exchange on Rome was inclined to be heavy, and the same was true of marks exchange. The Continental exchanges were without feature. A noteworthy movement, however, developed in Canadian exchange, which rose sharply, a reflection no doubt of the flotation here of a \$100,000,000 loan for the Dominion by a syndicate of American bankers.

Iron and Steel

THE rapid increase in demand for iron and steel products has brought in such a huge volume of orders to be placed on manufacturers' books that the independent steel companies are now rapidly moving up to capacity operations; in fact, many of them are not far behind the United States Steel Corporation at the present time. This was indicated last week when the Bethlehem Steel Corporation announced that its plants were working at 80 per cent. of capacity, which would measure up to better than 100 per cent. of what was the prewar level. From all steel manufacturing sections reports come to hand to show that demand is rapidly increasing, and as a result unfilled tonnage figures probably will be built up substantially in the next several months.

So far as prices are concerned there has been a gradual firming up in many lines, and this will doubtless continue, but there is no possibility of any perpendicular rise in prices being permitted, since this would necessarily act as a check on demand. It was the opinion of the President of one large company last week that prices could move up rapidly only after demand had increased to a much larger volume than exists at present. He pointed out, however, that there were still many prices which needed readjustment to provide a fair measure of profit to the manufacturing companies.

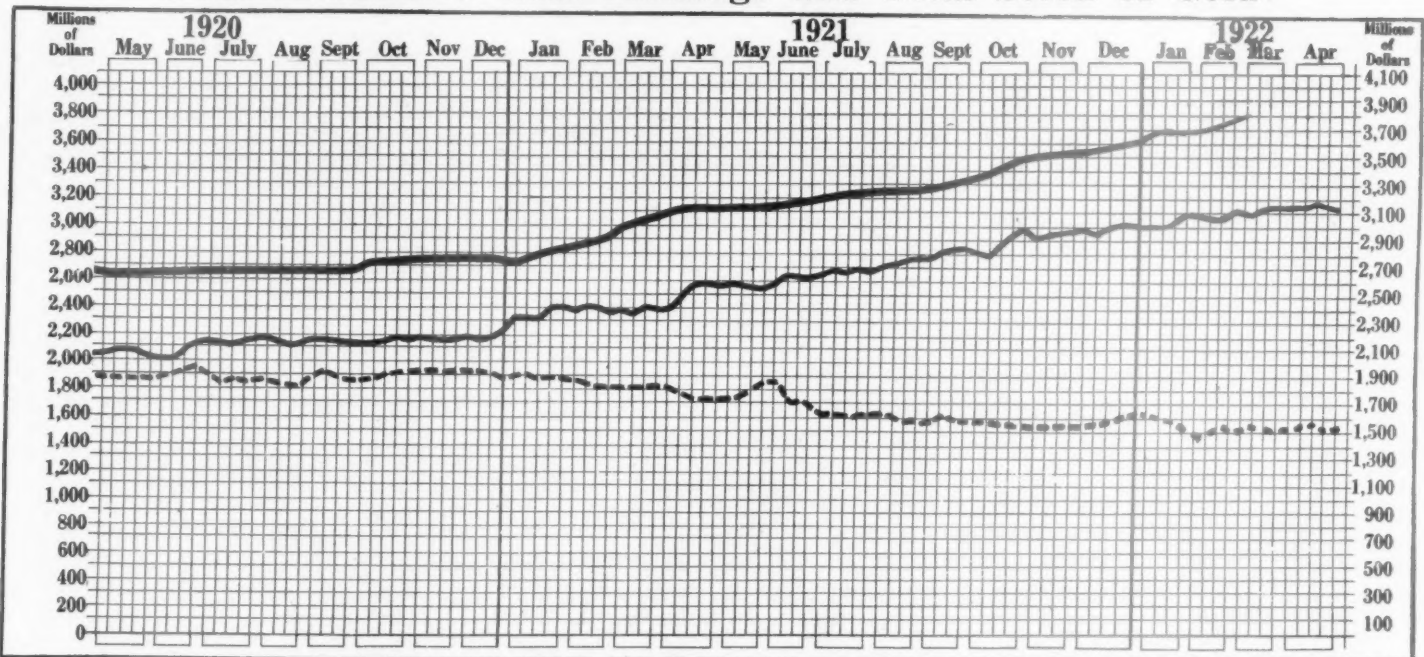
Railroad buying, so far as equipment is concerned, measures up to a high standard, but there is still a lagging market for rails. It is anticipated that the rail market will show very much improvement before next Fall, although orders are on hand with the large rail manufacturing companies in sufficient size to keep many of their plants running at capacity until November.

Apparently the coal strike is not acting adversely on the iron and steel market at the present time. Some furnaces are down, but they have been more than offset by the new furnaces which have been blown in, and the pig iron market is booming, with price advances reported from many quarters.

Both the Bethlehem Steel Corporation and the United States Steel Corporation report that they do not anticipate any curtailment of operations because of the coal strike, and the same to a certain extent is true of other large steel manufacturing companies. It is not so clear, however, that the smaller companies will be so favorably situated, for many of them have not the diversified fields from which to draw their fuel supplies. On the whole, however, curtailment by some of the small companies would affect the output of iron and steel to only a minor degree. Apparently consumers are not anticipating any cutting off of supplies, and the buying movement, therefore, cannot be ascribed to

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Federal Reserve Gold Holdings and Total Stock of Gold



The space between the base line and the broken line represents the cash reserves required, that between the broken line and the light line the excess reserves, or free gold, and the whole space between the base line and the heavy line represents the total stock of gold. The supply is computed monthly, so that the record can never be brought to the date of publication. The chart records the last figures published.

Week Ended Saturday, April 29					Bank Clearings					By Telegraph to The Annalist				
Central Reserve Cities					Other Cities					Total, 21 cities				
1922	1921	1922	1921	1921	1922	1921	1922	1921	1921	1922	1921	1922	1921	1921
New York	\$4,583,616,765	\$3,458,318,952	\$70,099,134,124	\$66,819,462,802	Buffalo	\$36,713,473	\$32,864,405	\$606,877,803	\$620,165,832	\$415,514,781	\$370,995,545	\$7,227,618,762	\$7,173,307,855	
Chicago	560,053,504	488,680,880	8,599,032,195	8,749,993,876	Cincinnati	53,891,000	47,896,687	944,021,474	976,326,921	Increase	11.9%	0.7%		
Total, 2 C. R. cities	\$4,143,670,269	\$3,946,999,841	\$78,698,166,319	\$75,569,456,678	Columbus, Ohio	13,011,100	11,061,500	234,262,500	225,178,200	Total, 12 cities	\$415,514,781	\$370,995,545	\$7,227,618,762	\$7,173,307,855
Increase	30.3%		4.1%		Denver	16,930,308	17,958,315	312,703,683	316,182,145	Increase	25.8%	\$5,266,234,220	\$103,485,497,720	\$101,225,256,954
Other Federal Reserve Cities					Los Angeles	96,173,000	77,487,000	1,501,916,000	1,385,569,000	*Decrease.				
Atlanta	\$32,040,976	\$31,684,653	\$655,590,471	\$717,882,416	Louisville	23,292,273	20,414,000	417,713,522	324,958,865					
Boston	312,000,000	243,041,328	4,967,000,000	4,705,451,758	Milwaukee	25,771,047	23,008,041	490,639,750	463,501,806					
Cleveland	81,800,000	63,449,686	1,369,851,923	1,813,056,212	New Orleans	25,128,523	35,775,831	738,913,313	751,090,180					
Kansas City, Mo.	122,601,573	127,936,558	2,166,349,335	2,654,595,694	Omaha	39,327,275	36,464,529	609,437,395	769,188,023					
Minneapolis	55,619,754	42,925,774	978,143,910	1,071,320,916	St. Paul	27,467,468	27,233,567	476,805,134	565,298,971					
Philadelphia	416,000,000	356,188,835	6,753,000,000	6,801,273,425	Seattle	29,907,996	25,694,662	528,742,287	494,080,526					
Richmond	38,049,000	33,012,000	699,777,000	719,302,000	Washington	17,901,318	15,136,519	305,585,802	281,817,386					
Total, 7 cities	\$1,058,111,303	\$948,238,834	\$17,559,712,639	\$18,482,402,421										
Increase	11.6%		4.9%											
Total, 9 cities	\$6,201,781,572	\$4,895,238,675	\$96,257,878,958	\$94,051,949,099										
Increase	26.6%		2.3%											

Actual Condition	Statements of the Federal Reserve Banks												April 26
	Dist. 1. Boston.	Dist. 2. New York.	Dist. 3. Philadelphia.	Dist. 4. Cleveland.	Dist. 5. Richmond.	Dist. 6. Atlanta.	Dist. 7. Chicago.	Dist. 8. St. Louis.	Dist. 9. Minneapolis.	Dist. 10. Kansas City.	Dist. 11. Dallas.	Dist. 12. San Fran'co.	
Gold reserve	\$185,636,000	\$1,133,796,000	\$226,067,000	\$256,365,000	\$84,889,000	\$121,100,000	\$452,033,000	\$90,120,000	\$67,446,000	\$72,303,000	\$40,873,000	\$264,574,000	
Rediscounts	9,995,000	30,932,000	37,533,000	19,101,000	21,544,000	7,792,000	25,538,000	7,212,000	2,605,000	4,863,000	2,539,000	9,246,000	
Bills on hand	30,458,000	72,373,000	66,946,000	51,572,000	61,315,000	40,206,000	89,718,000	24,572,000	26,913,000	30,450,000	34,579,000	53,513,000	
Due members	116,280,000	701,016,000	104,848,000	134,225,000	54,250,000	47,169,000	242,615,000	67,007,000	41,509,000	71,061,000	46,090,000	122,637,000	
Notes in circulat'n ..	154,034,000	615,475,000	189,232,000	200,344,000	89,702,000	106,786,000	368,427,000	74,749,000	51,170,000	60,517,000	26,390,000	217,742,000	
Ratio reserve	75.9%	86.5%	78.8%	77.9%	65.6%	78.4%	75.6%	74.8%	71.3%	58.1%	62.4%	74.4%	

Federal Reserve Bank Statement

Consolidated statement of the twelve Federal Reserve Banks compares as follows:

RESOURCES—	Apr. 26, 1922	Apr. 19, 1922	Apr. 27, 1921
Gold and gold certificates	\$326,638,000	\$326,925,000	\$347,944,000
Gold settlement fund—Federal Reserve Board	453,974,000	509,619,000	488,219,000
Total gold held by banks	\$780,612,000	\$836,544,000	\$836,165,000
Gold with Federal Reserve agents	2,154,510,000	2,094,362,000	1,317,860,000
Gold redemption fund	60,080,000	60,317,000	163,544,000
Total gold reserves	\$2,995,202,000	\$2,990,923,000	\$2,317,569,000
Legal tender notes, silver, &c.	129,637,000	128,742,000	187,194,000
Total reserves	\$3,124,839,000	\$3,119,665,000	\$2,504,763,000
Bills discounted: Secured by U. S. Government obligations	178,991,000	201,257,000	920,537,000
All other	321,106,000	351,526,000	1,143,202,000
Bills bought in open market	82,518,000	87,827,000	103,609,000
Total bills on hand	\$582,615,000	\$640,110,000	\$2,167,348,000
United States bonds and notes	250,185,000	254,079,000	25,709,000
United States certificates of indebtedness:			
One-year certificates (Pittman act)	84,500,000	86,000,000	239,375,000
All other	232,448,000	192,057,000	2,708,000
Municipal warrants	102,000	102,000	
Total earning assets	\$1,149,850,000	\$1,172,348,000	\$2,435,140,000
Bank premises	39,568,000	39,446,000	21,832,000
Five per cent. redemption fund against Federal Reserve Bank notes	7,601,000	7,727,000	11,339,000
Uncollected items	519,627,000	506,126,000	519,828,000
All other resources	18,587,000	17,068,000	11,578,000
Total resources	\$4,860,072,000	\$4,952,920,000	\$5,504,480,000
LIABILITIES—			
Capital paid in	\$104,311,000	\$104,221,000	\$101,235,000
Surplus	215,398,000	215,398,000	202,036,000
Reserved for Government franchise tax	2,308,000	2,147,000	
Deposits: Government	45,194,000	37,833,000	35,872,000
Member banks—Reserve account	1,748,755,000	1,760,942,000	1,656,718,000
All other	39,281,000	54,085,000	33,309,000
Total deposits	\$1,833,230,000	\$1,852,860,000	\$1,725,899,000
Federal Reserve notes in actual circulation	2,157,568,000	2,181,090,000	2,830,118,000
F. R. Bank notes in circulation—Net liability	79,497,000	80,304,000	156,249,000
Deferred availability items	449,347,000	498,921,000	430,790,000
All other liabilities	18,413,000	17,979,000	58,243,000
Total liabilities	\$4,860,072,000	\$4,952,920,000	\$5,504,480,000
Ratio of total reserves to deposit and Federal Reserve note liabilities combined	78.3%	77.3%	55.0%

Statement of Member Banks

Data for Federal Reserve Cities and in Federal Reserve Branch Cities

	New York		Chicago	
	April 19	April 12	April 19	April 12
Number of reporting banks.....	66	66	50	50
Loans sec. by U.S.Govt.obligations	\$111,703,000	\$110,937,000	\$50,147,000	\$52,086,000
Loans sec. by stocks and bonds	1,311,085,000	1,225,694,000	303,697,000	303,660,000
All other loans and discounts....	2,096,191,000	2,168,010,000	676,385,000	681,496,000
Total loans and discounts.....	3,518,982,000	3,504,641,000	1,030,229,000	1,037,242,000
U. S. bonds owned (exclusive of bonds borrowed)	593,387,000	584,544,000	36,170,000	30,115,000
U. S. Victory notes.....	36,012,000	30,616,000	3,378,000	3,241,000
U. S. Treasury notes.....	234,970,000	234,156,000	24,504,000	23,506,000
U. S. cts. of indebtedness.....	54,018,000	34,070,000	13,185,000	3,816,000
Other loans, stocks and secur's.	568,871,000	547,575,000	177,144,000	173,022,000
Loans, discounts, investm'ts,&c.	4,806,240,000	4,735,002,000	1,254,010,000	1,270,942,000
Reserve bal. with F. R. Bank....	598,512,000	594,942,000	125,954,000	119,290,000
Cash in vault.....	75,824,000	78,371,000	29,422,000	29,955,000
Net demand deposits.....	4,371,229,000	4,307,915,000	905,080,000	902,892,000
Time deposits.....	375,791,000	353,272,000	31,943,000	316,058,000
Government deposits.....	87,618,000	55,103,000	22,388,000	11,821,000
Bills payable.....	17,255,000	17,050,000	2,550,000	1,355,000
Bills rediscounted.....	3,554,000	5,641,000	7,452,000 *	9,121,000
—All Reserve Cities—				
	April 19	April 12	April 19	April 12
Number of reporting banks.....	273	274	211	211
Loans sec. by U.S.Govt.obligations	\$250,317,000	\$256,053,000	\$56,879,000	\$58,844,000
Loans sec. by stocks and bonds	2,324,451,000	2,233,312,000	461,596,000	461,422,000
All other loans and discounts....	4,590,998,000	4,675,313,000	1,402,230,000	1,405,052,000
Total loans and discounts.....	7,165,966,000	7,164,678,000	1,920,705,000	1,925,318,000
U. S. bonds owned (exclusive of bonds borrowed)	602,655,000	588,544,000	231,998,000	227,706,000
U. S. Victory notes.....	56,513,000	49,186,000	14,308,000	11,704,000
U. S. Treasury notes.....	303,838,000	300,502,000	54,592,000	54,516,000
U. S. cts. of indebtedness.....	111,672,000	64,900,000	46,939,000	24,199,000
Other loans, stocks and secur's.	1,170,351,000	1,140,403,000	591,463,000	590,825,000
Loans, discounts, investm'ts,&c.	9,310,995,000	9,308,213,000	2,880,065,000	2,834,268,000
Reserve bal. with F. R. Bank....	989,815,000	963,763,000	202,359,000	197,780,000
Cash in vault.....	151,572,000	156,135,000	55,796,000	55,122,000
Net demand deposits.....	7,463,844,000	7,393,829,000	1,666,321,000	1,660,908,000
Time deposits.....	1,486,903,000	1,462,725,000	973,216,000	970,182,000
Government deposits.....	177,841,000	106,136,000	45,037,000	23,281,000
Bills payable.....	36,922,000	39,716,000	24,893,000	19,212,000
Bills rediscounted.....	63,784,000	72,504,000	31,405,000	31,391,000
—All Other Reporting Banks—				
	April 19	April 12	April 19	April 12
Number of reporting banks.....	317	317	317	317
Loans secured by United States Government obligations...	\$51,729,000	\$52,803,000		
Loans secured by stocks and bonds	429,441,000	426,664,000		
All other loans and discounts....	1,278,618,000	1,287,262,000		
Total loans and discounts.....	1,759,788,000	1,766,729,000		
United States bonds owned (exclusive of bonds borrowed).	233,475,000	231,222,000		
United States Victory notes.....	12,032,000	12,900,000		
United States Treasury notes.....	313,875,000	313,875,000		
United States certificates of indebtedness.....	20,542,000	19,252,000		
Other loans, stocks and securities.....	376,963,000	372,869,000		
Loans, discounts, investments, &c.....	2,433,075,000	2,436,811,000		
Reserve balance with Federal Reserve Bank.....	151,379,000	150,196,000		
Cash in vault.....	72,527,000	72,711,000		
Net demand deposits.....	1,498,832,000	1,510,281,000		
Time deposits.....	313,875,000	313,875,000		
Government deposits.....	20,382,000	13,301,000		
Bills payable.....	15,707,000	20,317,000		
Bills rediscounted.....	36,950,000	40,635,000		

New York Stock Exchange Transactions

Highest and lowest prices of the year are based on sales of 100 shares. Where prices are used for less than that amount they are marked with an asterisk (*).

Week Ended April 29, 1922

Total Sales 6,929,096 Shares

1920.				1921.				This Year to Date.				STOCKS	Amount Capital Stock Listed.	Last Dividend.		Last Week's Transactions.						
Alch.	Low.	High.	Low.	High.	Low.	High.	Low.	High.	Low.	High.	Date Paid.			Per Cent.	Per. mod.	First.	High.	Low.	Last.	Change.	Sales.	
46	22	53 1/2	26 1/2	60	38	100	48	100	48	100	48	ADAMS EXPRESS	\$12,000,000	Dec. 1, '17	1	..	67 1/4	67 1/4	64	64	- 3 1/4	1,000
40 1/4	14	19 1/4	10 1/4	19 1/4	10 1/4	19 1/4	10 1/4	19 1/4	10 1/4	19 1/4	10 1/4	Advance Rumely	13,163,000	Apr. 1, '22	1	..	19 1/4	19 1/4	17 1/4	18	- 1 1/4	2,500
72	40	52	31 1/2	50	31 1/2	50	31 1/2	50	31 1/2	50	31 1/2	Advance Rumely pf.	11,952,900	Apr. 1, '22	1	..	48 1/2	48 1/2	47 1/2	48 1/2	- 1 1/4	400
34	22	30	20	30	20	30	20	30	20	30	20	Air Reduction (sh.)	153,107	Apr. 15, '22	1	..	54	56 1/2	54	55	-	4,400
28 1/2	15 1/4	29 1/4	15 1/4	29 1/4	15 1/4	29 1/4	15 1/4	29 1/4	15 1/4	29 1/4	15 1/4	Ajax Rubber (\$50)	10,000,000	Dec. 15, '20	1	..	17 1/2	18 1/2	16 1/2	17 1/2	- 1 1/4	24,900
3	1 1/4	3 1/4	1 1/4	3 1/4	1 1/4	3 1/4	1 1/4	3 1/4	1 1/4	3 1/4	1 1/4	Alaska Gold Mines (\$10)	7,500,000	..	1	..	1	1	1	1	- 1/4	2,200
87	87	87	87	87	87	87	87	87	87	87	87	Alaska Juneau G. M. (\$10)	13,967,440	..	1	..	1	1	1	1	- 1/4	14,600
100 1/4	100 1/4	100 1/4	100 1/4	100 1/4	100 1/4	100 1/4	100 1/4	100 1/4	100 1/4	100 1/4	100 1/4	Allegheny & Western	3,200,000	Jan. 3, '22	3	SA	11 1/4	11 1/4	11 1/4	11 1/4	- 1/4	300
78	74	80	78	80	78	80	78	80	78	80	78	All-American Cables	22,201,400	Apr. 1, '22	1 1/2	..	11 1/4	11 1/4	11 1/4	11 1/4	- 1/4	800
62 1/2	43 1/4	59 1/4	34	59 1/4	34	59 1/4	34	59 1/4	34	59 1/4	34	Alliance Realty	2,000,000	Apr. 17, '22	1	..	60 1/2	60 1/2	64 1/2	64 1/2	- 1 1/4	13,000
92 1/2	84 1/2	103 1/2	84	103 1/2	84	103 1/2	84	103 1/2	84	103 1/2	84	Allied Chemical & Dyestuffs	29,068,000	Apr. 1, '22	1	..	107	107 1/2	106 1/2	106 1/2	- 1 1/4	4,400
101 1/2	25 1/2	30 1/2	25 1/2	30 1/2	25 1/2	30 1/2	25 1/2	30 1/2	25 1/2	30 1/2	25 1/2	Allied Chemical & Dyestuffs pf.	24,505,600	Apr. 1, '22	1	..	51	52	49 1/2	50	- 1 1/4	18,100
92 1/2	40 1/4	50 1/4	30 1/4	50 1/4	30 1/4	50 1/4	30 1/4	50 1/4	30 1/4	50 1/4	30 1/4	Allis-Chalmers Manufacturing	15,729,600	Apr. 15, '22	1	..	98 1/2	98 1/2	96 1/2	98 1/2	- 1 1/4	1,100
95	61	95	61	95	61	95	61	95	61	95	61	Allis-Chalmers Manufacturing pf.	5,000,000	May 1, '21	2	..	40	41 1/4	38 1/4	39	- 1	4,400
96 1/2	79	84	51	70 1/2	41 1/4	70 1/2	41 1/4	70 1/2	41 1/4	70 1/2	41 1/4	Amalgamated Sugar 1st pf.	33,322,100	Apr. 15, '21	1 1/2	..	40	41 1/4	38 1/4	39	- 1	920
48 1/2	39	50 1/2	40 1/2	50 1/2	40 1/2	50 1/2	40 1/2	50 1/2	40 1/2	50 1/2	40 1/2	American Agricultural Chemical	28,455,200	Apr. 15, '21	1 1/2	..	67 1/2	68	66 1/2	66 1/2	- 1 1/4	400
90	81 1/2	90	81 1/2	90	81 1/2	90	81 1/2	90	81 1/2	90	81 1/2	American Agricultural Chemical pf.	4,495,700	Feb. 15, '22	1 1/2	..	73 1/2	73 1/2	73	73	- 1/4	400
103 1/2	32 1/2	51	24 1/4	44	24 1/4	44	24 1/4	44	24 1/4	44	24 1/4	American Bank Note (\$50)	4,495,650	Apr. 1, '22	7 1/2	..	41 1/4	41 1/4	40	40	- 1 1/4	1,400
93	75	74 1/4	54 1/4	72	54 1/4	72	54 1/4	72	54 1/4	72	54 1/4	American Beet Sugar Company	5,000,000	Jan. 31, '21	2	..	72	72	70	70	- 2	300
120 1/2	45 1/2	65 1/2	29 1/4	49	29 1/4	49	29 1/4	49	29 1/4	49	29 1/4	American Beet Sugar pf.	96,900	Apr. 1, '21	1 1/2	..	40 1/4	40 1/4	44 1/4	44 1/4	- 1 1/4	4,700
60	40	50 1/2	42	50 1/2	42	50 1/2	42	50 1/2	42	50 1/2	42	American Brake, Shoe & Foundry new (sh.)	151,300	Mar. 31, '22	1	..	63 1/2	63 1/2	59 1/2	60	- 3 1/2	2,800
90	81 1/2	100	81 1/2	100	81 1/2	100	81 1/2	100	81 1/2	100	81 1/2	American Brake, Shoe & Foundry pf. new	9,600,000	Mar. 31, '22	1 1/2	..	104 1/4	104 1/4	104	104	- 1 1/4	1,400
103 1/2	32 1/2	51	24 1/4	44	24 1/4	44	24 1/4	44	24 1/4	44	24 1/4	American Can Company	41,233,300	Apr. 1, '22	1 1/2	..	40	40	47 1/2	47 1/2	- 1 1/4	18,400
93	75	74 1/4	54 1/4	72	54 1/4	72	54 1/4	72	54 1/4	72	54 1/4	American Can Company pf.	41,233,300	Apr. 1, '22	1 1/2	..	105 1/2	105 1/2	104 1/2	104 1/2	- 1 1/4	900
120 1/2	45 1/2	65 1/2	29 1/4	49	29 1/4	49	29 1/4	49	29 1/4	49	29 1/4	American Car & Foundry	30,000,000	Apr. 1, '22	3	..	163	163	159 1/2	161	- 1 1/4	3,300
60	40	50 1/2	42	50 1/2	42	50 1/2	42	50 1/2	42	50 1/2	42	American Car & Foundry pf.	30,000,000	Apr. 1, '22	3	..	118 1/2	118 1/2	118 1/2	118 1/2	- 1 1/4	700
107 1/2	103 1/2	108 1/2	103 1/2	108 1/2	103 1/2	108 1/2	103 1/2	108 1/2	103 1/2	108 1/2	103 1/2	American Chicla (sh.)	1,395,858	Nov. 1, '20	1	..	12 1/2	12 1/2	12 1/2	12 1/2	- 1 1/4	1,400
54 1/2	15 1/4	24 1/2	15 1/4	24 1/2	15 1/4	24 1/2	15 1/4	24 1/2	15 1/4	24 1/2	15 1/4	American Chicla pf.	3,000,000	Apr. 1, '21	1 1/2	..	25 1/2	25 1/2	24 1/2	24 1/2	- 1 1/4	1,500
96 1/2	59 1/2	67 1/2	59 1/2	67 1/2	59 1/2	67 1/2	59 1/2	67 1/2	59 1/2	67 1/2	59 1/2	American Cotton Oil Company	20,237,100	Dec. 1, '20	3	..	105 1/2	105 1/2	105 1/2	105 1/2	- 1 1/4	1,200
175	95	137	113	143 1/2	113	143 1/2	113	143 1/2	113	143 1/2	113	American Cotton Oil Company pf.	10,198,000	Dec. 15, '20	3	..	112 1/2	112 1/2	108 1/2	108 1/2	- 1 1/4	3,000
50 1/2	5	16	8	17 1/2	8	17 1/2	8	17 1/2	8	17 1/2	8	American Drug Syndicate (\$10)	10,198,000	Dec. 15, '20	40c	..	6 1/2	6 1/2	5 1/2	5 1/2	- 1 1/4	4,200
122 1/2	25	62 1/2	40 1/2	72 1/2	40 1/2	72 1/2	40 1/2	72 1/2	40 1/2	72 1/2	40 1/2	American Express	18,000,000	Apr. 1, '22	1 1/2	..	141 1/2	141 1/2	139	139	- 1 1/4	1,400
105 1/2	37	83 1/2	42	72 1/2	42	72 1/2	42	72 1/2	42	72 1/2	42	American Hide & Leather Company	11,274,100	Apr. 1, '22	1 1/2	..	105 1/2	105 1/2	103	103	- 1 1/4	5,100
58	33	73 1/2	33	73 1/2	33	73 1/2	33	73 1/2	33	73 1/2	33	American Hide & Leather Company pf.	12,548,300	Oct. 1, '20	1 1/2	..	70 1/2	70 1/2	67 1/2	68 1/2	- 1 1/4	2,000
120 1/2	30 1/2	52 1/2	21 1/4	48	21 1/4	48	21 1/4	48	21 1/4	48	21 1/4	American Ice	7,161,400	Apr. 25, '22	1 1/2	..	109 1/2	109 1/2	103	107	- 1 1/4	4,200
14 1/2	8 1/4	11 1/4	7 1/4	12 1/4	7 1/4	12 1/4	7 1/4	12 1/4	7 1/4	12 1/4	7 1/4	American Ice pf.	15,000,000	Apr. 25, '22	1 1/2	..	80 1/2	80 1/2	80 1/2	80 1/2	- 1 1/4	600
95	42	62 1/2	17 1/4	30 1/2	17 1/4	30 1/2	17 1/4	30 1/2	17 1/4	30 1/2	17 1/4	American International	49,000,000	Sep. 30, '20	1	..	45 1/4	46 1/4	43 1/4	45	- 1 1/4	20,800
98 1/2	80	92 1/2	59 1/2	84	59 1/2	84	59 1/2	84	59 1/2	84	59 1/2	American International pf.	49,000,000	Sep. 30, '20	25c	..	12 1/2	12 1/2	11 1/2	12	- 1 1/4	9,600
109 1/2	74	109 1/2	74</																			

New York Stock Exchange Transactions—Continued

Yearly Price Ranges.				This Year to Date.		STOCKS.		Amount Capital		Last Dividend.		Last Week's Transactions.					
High.	Low.	High.	Low.	High.	Date.	Low.	Date.	Stock Listed.	Stock Listed.	Date Paid.	Per Cent.	First.	High.	Low.	Last.	Change.	Sales.
85	80	87	70	98 1/2	Apr. 26	83	Feb. 14	Chicago, St. Paul, Minn. & O. pf.	11,259,300	Feb. 20, '22	3 1/2	96	98 1/2	96	97 1/2	+ 1 1/2	700
21 1/4	17 1/4	16 1/4	9	19 1/2	Apr. 22	15 1/4	Jan. 5	Chile Copper (\$25)	95,000,000	Mar. 1, '22	3 1/2	19 1/4	19 1/4	18	19 1/4	+ 1/4	28,600
41 1/2	37 1/2	35 1/2	19 1/2	29 1/2	Apr. 17	25 1/2	Feb. 27	Chino Copper (\$5)	4,349,900	Sep. 30, '20	37 1/2	28 1/2	29 1/2	29 1/2	29 1/2	+ 1/2	5,500
62	52	51 1/2	32	56	Apr. 17	54	Jan. 4	Cleveland, C. & St. L.	47,050,000	Sep. 1, '20	1 1/2	55	55	55	54	- 1/2	500
69	60	60	30	60	Apr. 18	72 1/2	Jan. 4	Cleveland, C. & St. L. pf.	455,751	Apr. 20, '22	1 1/2	60	60	58 1/2	60	+ 1 1/2	200
65	58 1/2	75	60 1/2	65	Feb. 16	65	Feb. 16	Cleveland & Pittsburgh (\$50)	11,237,750	Mar. 1, '22	50c	50	50	50	50	- 1/2	400
106	100	102 1/2	70	102 1/2	Apr. 26	101 1/2	Jan. 26	Cleveland & Pittsburgh special (\$50)	17,893,400	Mar. 1, '22	87 1/2	102 1/2	102 1/2	102 1/2	102 1/2	- 1/2	400
104	80	80 1/2	79 1/2	80 1/2	Apr. 24	79 1/2	Jan. 9	Cluett, Peabody & Co.	18,000,000	Feb. 1, '21	1 1/2	80 1/2	80 1/2	80 1/2	80 1/2	- 1/2	400
40 1/2	18	43 1/2	13	58 1/2	Apr. 24	41	Jan. 5	Colorado & Southern 1st pf.	8,452,000	Apr. 1, '21	1 1/2	40 1/2	40 1/2	40 1/2	40 1/2	- 1/2	34,000
44 1/2	22	32 1/2	22	33 1/2	Apr. 12	24	Jan. 10	Coca-Cola (sh.)	34,235,500	May 25, '21	1 1/2	44 1/2	44 1/2	44 1/2	44 1/2	- 1/2	4,700
105	97 1/2	106	100	102	Apr. 26	101 1/2	Apr. 18	Colorado Fuel & Iron pf.	2,000,000	Feb. 25, '22	2	105	102	102	102	- 1/2	100
30 1/2	20	40 1/2	27 1/2	33 1/2	Apr. 24	38	Jan. 10	Colorado & Southern	31,000,000	Dec. 31, '21	3	30 1/2	33 1/2	33 1/2	33 1/2	+ 1/2	6,600
47	35	55 1/2	42	57	Apr. 17	49	Jan. 3	Colorado & Southern 2d pf.	8,500,000	Dec. 31, '21	4	47	47 1/2	47 1/2	47 1/2	- 1/2	600
67	50	67 1/2	52	80 1/2	Apr. 26	64 1/2	Jan. 4	Columbia Gas & Electric	50,000,000	Feb. 15, '22	1 1/2	67	67 1/2	67 1/2	67 1/2	- 1/2	42,200
63 1/2	52 1/2	62 1/2	28 1/2	59 1/2	Apr. 25	54 1/2	Jan. 24	Columbia Graphophone (sh.)	1,375,292	Jan. 1, '21	1 1/2	63 1/2	63 1/2	63 1/2	63 1/2	- 1/2	118,700
56	34	28 1/2	28 1/2	29 1/2	Apr. 25	28 1/2	Jan. 9	Columbia Graphophone pf.	10,262,800	Apr. 1, '21	1 1/2	56	56	56	56	- 1/2	16,000
79 1/2	51 1/2	61	13 1/2	30 1/2	Apr. 11	18 1/2	Feb. 10	Consolidated Cigar (sh.)	103,500	Apr. 15, '21	1 1/2	79 1/2	79 1/2	79 1/2	79 1/2	- 1/2	23,000
84 1/2	70	84 1/2	53	64	Jan. 9	47	Feb. 11	Consolidated Cigar pf.	4,000,000	Dec. 1, '21	1 1/2	84 1/2	84 1/2	84 1/2	84 1/2	- 1/2	200
93 1/2	71 1/2	92	77 1/2	118 1/2	Apr. 26	83	Jan. 27	Consolidated Distributors	190,484	Jan. 21, '21	1 1/2	93 1/2	93 1/2	93 1/2	93 1/2	- 1/2	1,000
80	85	84 1/2	84 1/2	84 1/2	Apr. 26	84 1/2	Jan. 27	Consolidated Gas	100,384,500	Mar. 15, '22	1 1/2	80	80	80	80	- 1/2	23,100
46 1/2	16	21 1/2	12 1/2	15 1/2	Apr. 20	12	Feb. 16	Consolidated Textile (sh.)	40,206,400	Apr. 20, '22	1 1/2	46 1/2	46 1/2	46 1/2	46 1/2	- 1/2	84 1/2
102 1/2	97 1/2	100	82 1/2	104	Mar. 16	100 1/2	Jan. 3	Consolidated Textile pf.	523,191	Jan. 15, '21	75c	102 1/2	102 1/2	102 1/2	102 1/2	- 1/2	85,700
103 1/2	91	99 1/2	99 1/2	108 1/2	Mar. 15	100	Jan. 3	Continental Can Co. pf.	13,500,000	July 1, '21	1 1/2	103 1/2	103 1/2	103 1/2	103 1/2	- 1/2	1,900
107	97	112	96	110 1/2	Apr. 25	111	Jan. 10	Continental Can Co. pf.	1,180,000	Apr. 1, '22	1 1/2	107	107	107	107	- 1/2	420
43 1/2	24 1/2	44 1/2	22 1/2	43 1/2	Apr. 25	31 1/2	Jan. 10	Continental Insurance Co. (\$25)	10,000,000	Jan. 10, '22	\$2.50	43 1/2	43 1/2	43 1/2	43 1/2	- 1/2	37,400
27 1/2	10	10 1/2	4 1/2	30	Jan. 6	29	Feb. 4	Corn Products Refining Co. pf.	49,784,000	Apr. 15, '22	1 1/2	27 1/2	27 1/2	27 1/2	27 1/2	- 1/2	400
100	81 1/2	107 1/2	77	91	Jan. 7	77	Jan. 10	Corden & Co. (sh.)	759,482	May 1, '22	62 1/2	100	100	100	100	+ 2	163,100
106	93 1/2	95	68	94 1/2	Apr. 24	78 1/2	Jan. 17	Crex Carpet Co.	2,992,600	June 15, '21	1 1/2	106	106	106	106	- 1/2	30,500
59 1/2	16 1/2	26	5 1/2	19 1/2	Mar. 15	8 1/2	Jan. 10	Cruible Steel Co.	50,000,000	Apr. 30, '22	1 1/2	59 1/2	59 1/2	59 1/2	59 1/2	- 1/2	30,500
85 1/2	40	40 1/2	13 1/2	40 1/2	Apr. 6	29	Feb. 27	Cuban-American Sugar (\$10)	10,000,000	Apr. 31, '22	1 1/2	85 1/2	85 1/2	85 1/2	85 1/2	- 1/2	9,300
36 1/2	15	21	13 1/2	23 1/2	Apr. 26	15 1/2	Jan. 13	Cuban-American Sugar pf.	7,893,800	Apr. 1, '22	1 1/2	36 1/2	36 1/2	36 1/2	36 1/2	- 1/2	2,000
101	92	80	59	72	Mar. 2	61	Feb. 9	Cuba Cane Sugar (sh.)	500,000	Nov. 15, '20	1 1/2	101	101	101	101	- 1/2	8,200
108	83 1/2	110 1/2	90	122 1/2	Apr. 8	106 1/2	Jan. 3	Cuba Cane Sugar pf.	50,000,000	Nov. 15, '20	1 1/2	108	108	108	108	- 1/2	15,700
280 1/2	163	163	109	163	Apr. 6	163	Jan. 10	DAVISON CHEMICAL	217,167	Jan. 27, '21	75c	280 1/2	280 1/2	280 1/2	280 1/2	- 1/2	29,500
108	96 1/2	100	93 1/2	104	Mar. 21	104	Jan. 10	De Beers Cons. M. (sh.)	62,800	Mar. 1, '22	75c	108	108	108	108	- 1/2	29,500
101	83	75	59	60 1/2	Mar. 29	57 1/2	Mar. 17	De Beers Cons. M. pf.	37,828,500	Mar. 1, '22	75c	101	101	101	101	- 1/2	42,500
13	9 1/2	21 1/2	10 1/2	28 1/2	Mar. 22	18 1/2	Jan. 4	Delaware & Hudson	42,503,000	Mar. 20, '22	2 1/2	13	13	13	13	- 1/2	2,900
8	3	4 1/2	2 1/2	9	Apr. 25	2 1/2	Jan. 26	Detroit Edison	84,544,000	Apr. 20, '22	2 1/2	8	8	8	8	- 1/2	475
12 1/2	5 1/2	7 1/2	3 1/2	10 1/2	Apr. 18	3 1/2	Jan. 7	Detroit Edison pf.	10,000,000	Dec. 1, '21	1 1/2	12 1/2	12 1/2	12 1/2	12 1/2	- 1/2	5,700
67 1/2	27	37	25	25	Apr. 12	20	Mar. 25	Duluth, South Shore & Atlantic	12,000,000	Apr. 20, '22	25c	67 1/2	67 1/2	67 1/2	67 1/2	- 1/2	1,800
102 1/2	84	91	64	80	Apr. 25	70	Jan. 25	Duluth, South Shore & Atlantic pf.	10,000,000	Jan. 3, '21	98 1/2	102 1/2	102 1/2	102 1/2	- 1/2	2,200	
53 1/2	48 1/2	50 1/2	48 1/2	50 1/2	Apr. 15	48 1/2	Mar. 25	Durham Hosiery pf.	3,750,000	Mar. 1, '22	1 1/2	53 1/2	53 1/2	53 1/2	53 1/2	- 1/2	10
130	115	124 1/2	124 1/2	179 1/2	Apr. 15	125	Jan. 21	Durham Hosiery pf.	3,000,000	Apr. 1, '22	1 1/2	130	130	130	130	- 1/2	74
28	13 1/2	16	12 1/2	17 1/2	Apr. 24	14 1/2	Jan. 21	Eastman Kodak pf.	19,123,000	Apr. 1, '22	1 1/2	28	28	28	28	- 1/2	1,100
45	32 1/2	40 1/2	30	36 1/2	Mar. 27	34	Mar. 3	Electric Storage Battery	19,891,800	Apr. 1, '22	3	45	45	45	45	- 1/2	5,500
20	9 1/2	14	5 1/2	14 1/2	Mar. 27	14 1/2	Mar. 3	Elk Horn Coal (\$50)	2,000,000	Sep. 11, '19	75c	20	20	20	20	- 1/2	9,000
91	40	40	15 1/2	33 1/2	Mar. 16	22	Jan. 18	Elk Horn Coal pf. (\$50)	6,600,000	Mar. 10, '22	75c	91	91	91	91	- 1/2	300
47	47	81	52	87 1/2	Apr. 19	76 1/2	Jan. 5	Emerson Brantingham	10,125,500	Feb. 1, '21	1 1/2	47	47	47	47	- 1/2	100
104	84	106 1/2	87	111	Apr. 28	104	Jan. 5	Endicott-Johnson (\$50)	16,890,000	Apr. 1, '22	\$1.25	104	104	104	104	- 1/2	4,000
21 1/2	14 1/2	15 1/2	10	14 1/2	Apr. 26	7	Jan. 9	Endicott-Johnson pf.	14,100,000	Apr. 1, '22	1 1/2	21 1/2	21 1/2	21 1/2	21 1/2	- 1/2	2,000
108 1/2	96 1/2	100	80	108 1/2	Apr. 26	108 1/2	Jan. 9	Erie	112,481,500	Apr. 9, '07	2	108 1/2	108 1/2	108 1/2	108 1/2	- 1/2	39,600
56 1/2	42	41 1/2	18	20	Apr. 26	20	Apr. 26	Erie 2d pf.	16,000,000	Apr. 9, '07	2	56 1/2	56 1/2	56 1/2	56 1/2	- 1/2	5,800
93 1/2	42	41 1/2	18	20	Apr. 26	20	Apr. 26	Erie & Pittsburgh (\$50)	2,000,000	Mar. 10, '22	87 1/2	93 1/2	93 1/2	93 1/2	93 1/2	- 1/2	200
88 1/2	90 1/2	82 1/2	74 1/2	85 1/2	Mar. 13	74 1/2	Jan. 3	FAIRBANKS CO. (\$25)	1,500,000	Apr. 1, '21	2	88 1/2	88 1/2	88 1/2	88 1/2	- 1/2	17,000
91 1/2	69	97	74 1/2	91 1/2	Jan. 14	70 1/2	Jan. 28	Fairbanks Co. pf.	2,000,000	Apr. 1, '21	2	91 1/2	91 1/2	91 1/2	91 1/2	- 1/2	1,200
16 1/2	5	13 1/2	5 1/2	14	Apr. 24	9	Jan. 3	Famous Players-Lasky (sh.)	21,240	May 1, '22	1 1/2	16 1/2	16 1/2	16 1/2	16 1/2	- 1/2	1,200
4 1/2	2 1/2	4 1/2	2 1/2	4 1/2	Apr. 24	37	Jan. 13	Famous Players-Lasky pf.	9,600,000	May 1, '22	1 1/2	4 1/2	4 1/2	4 1/2	4 1/2	- 1/2	1,100
135	78	90	75	127 1/2	Apr. 26	100 1/2	Jan. 5	Federal Mining & Smelting	4,000,000	Jan. 15, '22	1 1/2	135	135	135	135	- 1/2	14,100
108 1/2	97	104	90	104	Apr. 26	100 1/2	Jan. 5	Federal Mining & Smelting pf.	12,000,000	Mar. 15, '22	1 1/2	108 1/2	108 1/2	108 1/2	108 1/2	- 1/2	1,100
48	10	19 1/2	8 1/2	19 1/2	Apr. 25	11 1/2	Jan. 10	Fisher Body Corp. (sh.)	500,000	May 1, '22	\$2.50	48	48	48	48	- 1/2	1,100
36 1/2	12 1/2	20 1/2	9 1/2	20 1/2	Apr. 25	11 1/2	Jan. 21	Fisher Body Corp. pf.	10,000,000	Apr. 1, '22	2	36 1/2	36 1/2	36 1/2	36 1/2	- 1/2	44,500
19 1/2	1 1/2	5 1/2	3 1/2	6 1/2	Apr. 16	3 1/2	Jan. 3	Fisk Rubber (sh.)	718,870	Oct. 1, '20	75c	19 1/2	19 1/2	19 1/2	19 1/2	- 1/2	11,500
44 1/2	24 1/2	44 1/2	24 1/2	44 1/2	Apr. 16	24 1/2	Jan. 3	Fisk Rubber pf.	499,531	Nov. 28, '19	\$1	44 1/2	44 1/2	44 1/2	44 1/2	- 1/2	8,500
32 1/2	7 1/2	32 1/2	7 1/2	32 1/2	Apr. 16	7 1/2	Jan. 3	GASTON, W. & W. (sh.)	300,000	Aug. 15, '19	50c	32 1/2	32 1/2	32 1/2	32 1/2	- 1/2	900
70 1/2	51	70 1/2	51	70 1/2	Apr. 20	65	Mar. 9										

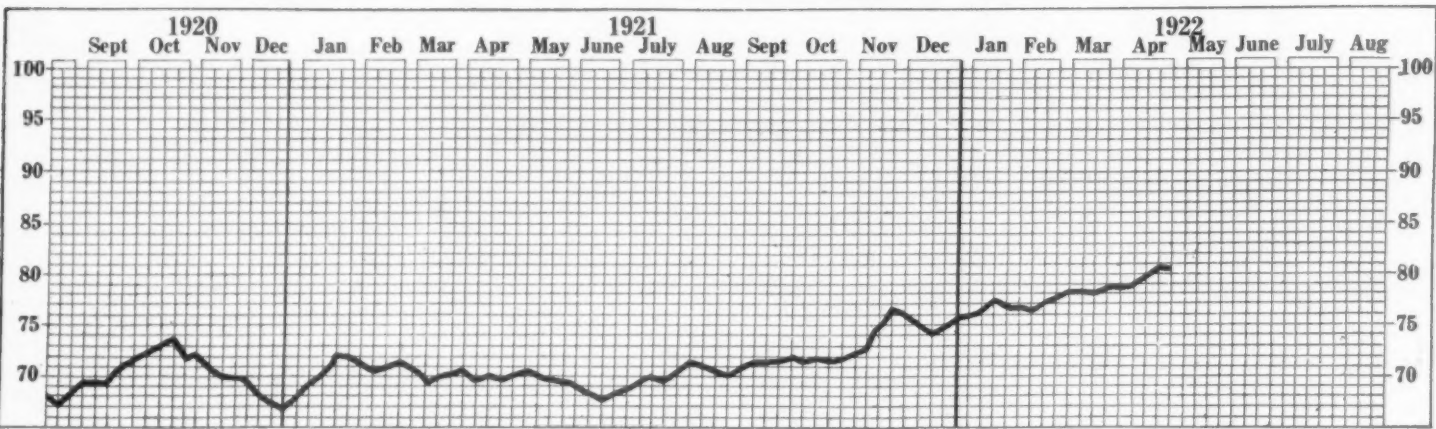
New York Stock Exchange Transactions—Continued

1920		Yearly Price Ranges, 1921		This Year to Date, 1922		STOCKS.	Amount Capital Stock Listed.	Last Dividend.	Per Cent.	Period.	Last Week's Transactions				
High.	Low.	High.	Low.	High.	Low.						First.	High.	Low.	Last.	Change.
182 1/2	120 1/2	164 1/2	136	153 1/2	117 1/2	Mar. 8	107	Jan. 13	107	107	107	107	107	107	800
110 1/2	97	111 1/2	100	110 1/2	100	Jan. 25	108	Jan. 13	108	108	108	108	108	108	1,000
112 1/2	94	118	97	121 1/2	108	Mar. 23	130	Mar. 14	130	130	130	130	130	130	14,200
69 1/2	56	72	50 1/2	69 1/2	50 1/2	Apr. 27	72	Jan. 15	72	72	72	72	72	72	1,000
179 1/2	126	162	100	179 1/2	100	Apr. 24	179 1/2	Jan. 12	179 1/2	179 1/2	179 1/2	179 1/2	179 1/2	179 1/2	30,900
84	68	76	63 1/2	84	63 1/2	Apr. 29	84	Jan. 16	84	84	84	84	84	84	1,000
71	54 1/2	64 1/2	54	71	54 1/2	Apr. 29	71	Jan. 16	71	71	71	71	71	71	1,000
45 1/2	8	18	10	45 1/2	8	Apr. 12	45 1/2	Jan. 10	45 1/2	45 1/2	45 1/2	45 1/2	45 1/2	45 1/2	100
90 1/2	43	80 1/2	32	90 1/2	32	Mar. 13	90 1/2	Jan. 2	90 1/2	90 1/2	90 1/2	90 1/2	90 1/2	90 1/2	300
102 1/2	86	93	82	102 1/2	82	Mar. 6	102 1/2	Apr. 3	102 1/2	102 1/2	102 1/2	102 1/2	102 1/2	102 1/2	9,800
60 1/2	37	50 1/2	32	60 1/2	32	Apr. 24	60 1/2	Mar. 11	60 1/2	60 1/2	60 1/2	60 1/2	60 1/2	60 1/2	27,900
65 1/2	38 1/2	50 1/2	32	65 1/2	32	Apr. 24	65 1/2	Mar. 11	65 1/2	65 1/2	65 1/2	65 1/2	65 1/2	65 1/2	4,200
33 1/2	16	20 1/2	10	33 1/2	10	Jan. 22	33 1/2	Mar. 6	33 1/2	33 1/2	33 1/2	33 1/2	33 1/2	33 1/2	34,000
69	12	19 1/2	5 1/2	69	5 1/2	Mar. 27	69	Mar. 6	69	69	69	69	69	69	300
100	93 1/2	100	93 1/2	100	93 1/2	Mar. 27	100	Mar. 6	100	100	100	100	100	100	3,000
122	148	187 1/2	84 1/2	122	84 1/2	Apr. 15	122	Jan. 10	122	122	122	122	122	122	4,000
90	94	100	94	90	94	Apr. 15	90	Jan. 10	90	90	90	90	90	90	100
100	144	150	100	100	100	Apr. 24	100	Jan. 12	100	100	100	100	100	100	100
94 1/2	74	80 1/2	67 1/2	94 1/2	67 1/2	Apr. 24	94 1/2	Jan. 12	94 1/2	94 1/2	94 1/2	94 1/2	94 1/2	94 1/2	107,500
52 1/2	28 1/2	33 1/2	22 1/2	52 1/2	22 1/2	Apr. 24	52 1/2	Jan. 10	52 1/2	52 1/2	52 1/2	52 1/2	52 1/2	52 1/2	61,000
21 1/2	10 1/2	16 1/2	8 1/2	21 1/2	8 1/2	Apr. 28	21 1/2	Jan. 6	21 1/2	21 1/2	21 1/2	21 1/2	21 1/2	21 1/2	30,900
90 1/2	63	74 1/2	63	90 1/2	63	Feb. 27	90 1/2	Apr. 12	90 1/2	90 1/2	90 1/2	90 1/2	90 1/2	90 1/2	200
95	80 1/2	90 1/2	80 1/2	95	80 1/2	Jan. 10	95	Apr. 12	95	95	95	95	95	95	1,000
111	63 1/2	74 1/2	63 1/2	111	63 1/2	Apr. 24	111	Jan. 5	111	111	111	111	111	111	3,000
18	3 1/2	5 1/2	2	18	3 1/2	Apr. 28	18	Jan. 5	18	18	18	18	18	18	1,200
31 1/2	11 1/2	23 1/2	16	31 1/2	16	Apr. 28	31 1/2	Jan. 11	31 1/2	31 1/2	31 1/2	31 1/2	31 1/2	31 1/2	2,800
53 1/2	33 1/2	49 1/2	33 1/2	53 1/2	33 1/2	Apr. 28	53 1/2	Jan. 11	53 1/2	53 1/2	53 1/2	53 1/2	53 1/2	53 1/2	149,000
100 1/2	93 1/2	101	92 1/2	100 1/2	92 1/2	Apr. 28	100 1/2	Jan. 11	100 1/2	100 1/2	100 1/2	100 1/2	100 1/2	100 1/2	31,300
81	69 1/2	74 1/2	69 1/2	81	69 1/2	Apr. 28	81	Jan. 11	81	81	81	81	81	81	15,300
100 1/2	93 1/2	101	92 1/2	100 1/2	92 1/2	Apr. 28	100 1/2	Jan. 11	100 1/2	100 1/2	100 1/2	100 1/2	100 1/2	100 1/2	10,300
40	12 1/2	25 1/2	12 1/2	40	12 1/2	Apr. 28	40	Jan. 11	40	40	40	40	40	40	1,800
72	60 1/2	65	55 1/2	72	55 1/2	Apr. 28	72	Jan. 11	72	72	72	72	72	72	200
81	69 1/2	74 1/2	69 1/2	81	69 1/2	Apr. 28	81	Jan. 11	81	81	81	81	81	81	100
111 1/2	100	100 1/2	98	111 1/2	98	Feb. 18	111 1/2	Feb. 18	111 1/2	111 1/2	111 1/2	111 1/2	111 1/2	111 1/2	62,400
40	25 1/2	30	10 1/2	40	10 1/2	Apr. 25	40	Jan. 4	40	40	40	40	40	40	1,000
125	98	120 1/2	102	125	102	Apr. 25	125	Jan. 4	125	125	125	125	125	125	1,000
116	108 1/2	120 1/2	105	116	105	Apr. 25	116	Jan. 4	116	116	116	116	116	116	1,000
80	55 1/2	60 1/2	44 1/2	80	44 1/2	Mar. 29	80	Jan. 3	80	80	80	80	80	80	100
102 1/2	59 1/2	79 1/2	44 1/2	102 1/2	44 1/2	Mar. 29	102 1/2	Jan. 3	102 1/2	102 1/2	102 1/2	102 1/2	102 1/2	102 1/2	1,000
13	2	7 1/2	4 1/2	13	4 1/2	Apr. 13	13	Jan. 21	13	13	13	13	13	13	1,000
102 1/2	45	65	26	102 1/2	26	Apr. 16	102 1/2	Jan. 11	102 1/2	102 1/2	102 1/2	102 1/2	102 1/2	102 1/2	35,700
80 1/2	63 1/2	65	55 1/2	80 1/2	55 1/2	Jan. 5	80 1/2	Mar. 7	80 1/2	80 1/2	80 1/2	80 1/2	80 1/2	80 1/2	700
110	100	108	100	110	100	Apr. 13	110	Jan. 6	110	110	110	110	110	110	1,500
16	5 1/2	10	7 1/2	16	7 1/2	Apr. 21	16	Mar. 18	16	16	16	16	16	16	300
17 1/2	8	15 1/2	6 1/2	17 1/2	6 1/2	Apr. 21	17 1/2	Mar. 18	17 1/2	17 1/2	17 1/2	17 1/2	17 1/2	17 1/2	5,500
117	68	76	64 1/2	117	64 1/2	Apr. 27	117	Jan. 9	117	117	117	117	117	117	3,700
84 1/2	64 1/2	76	64 1/2	84 1/2	64 1/2	Apr. 27	84 1/2	Jan. 9	84 1/2	84 1/2	84 1/2	84 1/2	84 1/2	84 1/2	1,000
68 1/2	23 1/2	31 1/2	19	68 1/2	19	Apr. 27	68 1/2	Jan. 5	68 1/2	68 1/2	68 1/2	68 1/2	68 1/2	68 1/2	800
70	73 1/2	81 1/2	54 1/2	70	54 1/2	Apr. 27	70	Jan. 5	70	70	70	70	70	70	6,100
48 1/2	16 1/2	29	20 1/2	48 1/2	20 1/2	Apr. 27	48 1/2	Mar. 28	48 1/2	48 1/2	48 1/2	48 1/2	48 1/2	48 1/2	1,000
61	35 1/2	57 1/2	44	61	44	Apr. 27	61	Mar. 28	61	61	61	61	61	61	1,000
100 1/2	93 1/2	101	92 1/2	100 1/2	92 1/2	Apr. 27	100 1/2	Mar. 28	100 1/2	100 1/2	100 1/2	100 1/2	100 1/2	100 1/2	1,000
37 1/2	16 1/2	23 1/2	12	37 1/2	12	Apr. 27	37 1/2	Mar. 28	37 1/2	37 1/2	37 1/2	37 1/2	37 1/2	37 1/2	182,400
27 1/2	16	23 1/2	12	27 1/2	12	Apr. 27	27 1/2	Mar. 28	27 1/2	27 1/2	27 1/2	27 1/2	27 1/2	27 1/2	12,900
29 1/2	20 1/2	35	26	29 1/2	26	Apr. 27	29 1/2	Mar. 28	29 1/2	29 1/2	29 1/2	29 1/2	29 1/2	29 1/2	1,

New York Stock Exchange Transactions—Continued

1920.		Yearly Price Range.		1921.		This Year to Date.		Date.		STOCKS.		Amount Capital Stock Listed.		Last Dividend.		Last Week's Transactions.						
High.	Low.	High.	Low.	High.	Low.	High.	Low.	Date.	Date.	Stock.	Capital.	Stock.	Capital.	Date.	Per Cent.	First.	High.	Low.	Last.	Change.	Sales.	
23	7	10	6	11	7	11	7	Mar. 27	Mar. 27	Reynolds Tobacco, Class B.	100,000	100,000	100,000	Apr. 1, '22	75c	Q	48	48 1/2	46	46 1/2	+ 1/4	12,600
24	8	11	7	12	8	12	8	Mar. 28	Mar. 28	Robt. Reib & Co. (sh.)	100,000	100,000	100,000	Apr. 1, '22	1 1/2	Q	112 1/2	112 1/2	112 1/2	112 1/2	—	200
25	9	12	8	13	9	13	9	Mar. 29	Mar. 29	Robt. Reib & Co. 1st pf.	2,250,000	2,250,000	2,250,000	Jan. 1, '21	1 1/2	Q	18	18	17 1/2	17 1/2	—	300
26	10	13	9	14	10	14	10	Mar. 30	Mar. 30	Royal Dutch New York (sh.)	621,785	621,785	621,785	Feb. 15, '21	\$1.65	Q	62 1/2	63	60 1/2	60 1/2	—	300
27	11	14	10	15	11	15	11	Mar. 31	Mar. 31	Rutland pf.	9,000,000	9,000,000	9,000,000	Mar. 20, '22	25c	Q	33 1/2	34 1/2	33 1/2	33 1/2	+ 3/4	25,550
28	12	15	11	16	12	16	12	Mar. 31	Mar. 31	ST. JOSEPH LEAD (\$10)	15,504,130	15,504,130	15,504,130	Mar. 20, '22	25c	Q	11 1/2	11 1/2	11 1/2	11 1/2	—	2,800
29	13	16	12	17	13	17	13	Mar. 31	Mar. 31	St. Louis-San Francisco	46,432,000	46,432,000	46,432,000	Mar. 20, '22	25c	Q	30 1/2	31 1/2	30 1/2	30 1/2	—	2,000
30	14	17	13	18	14	18	14	Mar. 31	Mar. 31	St. Louis-San Francisco pf.	7,500,000	7,500,000	7,500,000	Mar. 20, '22	25c	Q	30 1/2	31 1/2	30 1/2	30 1/2	—	300
31	15	18	14	19	15	19	15	Mar. 31	Mar. 31	St. Louis-Southwestern	16,356,100	16,356,100	16,356,100	Mar. 20, '22	25c	Q	30 1/2	31 1/2	30 1/2	30 1/2	—	300
32	16	19	15	20	16	20	16	Mar. 31	Mar. 31	St. Louis Southwestern	16,356,100	16,356,100	16,356,100	Mar. 20, '22	25c	Q	30 1/2	31 1/2	30 1/2	30 1/2	—	300
33	17	20	16	21	17	21	17	Mar. 31	Mar. 31	St. Cecilia Sugar (sh.)	105,000	105,000	105,000	Nov. 1, '20	25c	Q	47 1/2	48	46	46 1/2	+ 1/4	9,800
34	18	21	17	22	18	22	18	Mar. 31	Mar. 31	Savage Arms	9,239,300	9,239,300	9,239,300	Sep. 15, '20	1 1/2	Q	20 1/2	21 1/2	20 1/2	20 1/2	—	700
35	19	22	18	23	19	23	19	Mar. 31	Mar. 31	Saxon Motor (sh.)	187,000	187,000	187,000	Apr. 19, '17	1 1/2	Q	3 1/2	4	3 1/2	3 1/2	—	1,100
36	20	23	19	24	20	24	20	Mar. 31	Mar. 31	Seaboard Air Line.	26,548,300	26,548,300	26,548,300	Apr. 1, '22	1 1/2	Q	10 1/2	10 1/2	10 1/2	10 1/2	—	4,800
37	21	24	20	25	21	25	21	Mar. 31	Mar. 31	Seaboard Air Line pf.	15,008,700	15,008,700	15,008,700	Aug. 15, '14	1 1/2	Q	13 1/2	13 1/2	13 1/2	13 1/2	—	3,700
38	22	25	21	26	22	26	22	Mar. 31	Mar. 31	Sears, Roebuck & Co.	106,000,000	106,000,000	106,000,000	Feb. 15, '21	1 1/2	Q	75 1/2	77 1/2	74 1/2	74 1/2	—	15,100
39	23	26	22	27	23	27	23	Mar. 31	Mar. 31	Sears, Roebuck & Co. pf.	8,000,000	8,000,000	8,000,000	Apr. 1, '22	1 1/2	Q	10 1/2	10 1/2	10 1/2	10 1/2	—	100
40	24	27	23	28	24	28	24	Mar. 31	Mar. 31	Seneca Copper (sh.)	200,000	200,000	200,000	Jan. 20, '22	25c	Q	10 1/2	10 1/2	10 1/2	10 1/2	—	3,300
41	25	28	24	29	25	29	25	Mar. 31	Mar. 31	Shattuck Arizona Copper (\$10)	3,500,000	3,500,000	3,500,000	Jan. 21, '22	80c	Q	40 1/2	40 1/2	40 1/2	40 1/2	—	200
42	26	29	25	30	26	30	26	Mar. 31	Mar. 31	Shell Trans. & Trading (sh.)	283,543	283,543	283,543	Jan. 21, '22	1 1/2	Q	10 1/2	10 1/2	10 1/2	10 1/2	—	2,700
43	27	30	26	31	27	31	27	Mar. 31	Mar. 31	Sinclair Consolidated Oil (sh.)	4,042,340	4,042,340	4,042,340	Jan. 15, '22	1 1/2	Q	22 1/2	23 1/2	22 1/2	22 1/2	—	160,500
44	28	31	27	32	28	32	28	Mar. 31	Mar. 31	Sloss-Sheffield Steel & Iron.	10,000,000	10,000,000	10,000,000	Feb. 10, '21	1 1/2	Q	44 1/2	45 1/2	44 1/2	44 1/2	—	2,500
45	29	32	28	33	29	33	29	Mar. 31	Mar. 31	Sloss-Sheffield Steel & Iron pf.	6,000,000	6,000,000	6,000,000	Jan. 3, '22	1 1/2	Q	73 1/2	74 1/2	73 1/2	73 1/2	—	2,000
46	30	33	29	34	30	34	30	Mar. 31	Mar. 31	South Porto Rico Sugar	11,205,000	11,205,000	11,205,000	Apr. 1, '22	1 1/2	Q	48 1/2	49 1/2	47 1/2	47 1/2	—	600
47	31	34	30	35	31	35	31	Mar. 31	Mar. 31	South Porto Rico Sugar pf.	5,000,000	5,000,000	5,000,000	Apr. 1, '22	1 1/2	Q	91 1/2	91 1/2	91 1/2	91 1/2	—	2,000
48	32	35	31	36	32	36	32	Mar. 31	Mar. 31	Southern Pacific	344,380,000	344,380,000	344,380,000	Apr. 1, '22	1 1/2	Q	91 1/2	91 1/2	91 1/2	91 1/2	—	28,800
49	33	36	32	37	33	37	33	Mar. 31	Mar. 31	Southern Pacific trust receipts	605,200	605,200	605,200	Apr. 1, '22	1 1/2	Q	91 1/2	91 1/2	91 1/2	91 1/2	—	28,800
50	34	37	33	38	34	38	34	Mar. 31	Mar. 31	Southern Railway	120,000,000	120,000,000	120,000,000	Dec. 30, '20	2 1/2	Q	25 1/2	25 1/2	25 1/2	25 1/2	—	25,000
51	35	38	34	39	35	39	35	Mar. 31	Mar. 31	Southern Railway pf.	60,000,000	60,000,000	60,000,000	Apr. 1, '22	2 1/2	Q	25 1/2	25 1/2	25 1/2	25 1/2	—	6,500
52	36	39	35	40	36	40	36	Mar. 31	Mar. 31	Spicer Manufacturing (sh.)	5,070,200	5,070,200	5,070,200	Apr. 1, '22	2 1/2	Q	17 1/2	17 1/2	17 1/2	17 1/2	—	8,000
53	37	40	36	41	37	41	37	Mar. 31	Mar. 31	Spicer Manufacturing pf.	3,000,000	3,000,000	3,000,000	Apr. 1, '22	2 1/2	Q	17 1/2	17 1/2	17 1/2	17 1/2	—	8,000
54	38	41	37	42	38	42	38	Mar. 31	Mar. 31	Standard Oil of California (\$25)	100,507,500	100,507,500	100,507,500	Mar. 15, '22	\$1	Q	107 1/2	107 1/2	107 1/2	107 1/2	—	15,400
55	39	42	38	43	39	43	39	Mar. 31	Mar. 31	Standard Milling	7,399,000	7,399,000	7,399,000	Feb. 28, '22	2 1/2	Q	125 1/2	125 1/2	125 1/2	125 1/2	—	300
56	40	43	39	44	40	44	40	Mar. 31	Mar. 31	Standard Milling pf.	6,488,300	6,488,300	6,488,300	Feb. 28, '22	1 1/2	Q	100 1/2	100 1/2	100 1/2	100 1/2	—	100
57	41	44	40	45	41	45	41	Mar. 31	Mar. 31	Standard Oil, New Jersey (\$25)	196,676,600	196,676,600	196,676,600	Mar. 15, '22	\$1.25	Q	180 1/2	180 1/2	180 1/2	180 1/2	—	19,000
58	42	45	41	46	42	46	42	Mar. 31	Mar. 31	Standard Oil, New Jersey, pf.	196,676,600	196,676,600	196,676,600	Mar. 15, '22	1 1/2	Q	114 1/2	114 1/2	114 1/2	114 1/2	—	19,000
59	43	46	42	47	43	47	43	Mar. 31	Mar. 31	Steel & Tube pf.	16,842,400	16,842,400	16,842,400	Apr. 1, '22	1 1/2	Q	84 1/2	84 1/2	84 1/2	84 1/2	—	6,100
60	44	47	43	48	44	48	44	Mar. 31	Mar. 31	Stern Bros. 8 1/2 pf.	3,919,700	3,919,700	3,919,700	Mar. 1, '22	2 1/2	Q	102 1/2	102 1/2	102 1/2	102 1/2	—	100
61	45	48	44	49	45	49	45	Mar. 31	Mar. 31	Stevens & Wagner Speedometer (sh.)	468,058	468,058	468,058	Feb. 15, '22	50c	Q	41 1/2	41 1/2	41 1/2	41 1/2	—	4,700
62	46	49	45	50	46	50	46	Mar. 31	Mar. 31	Stromberg Carburetor (sh.)	3,000,000	3,000,000	3,000,000	Jan. 3, '21	50c	Q	75 1/2	75 1/2	75 1/2	75 1/2	—	430
63	47	50	46	51	47	51	47	Mar. 31	Mar. 31	Studebaker Company	60,000,000	60,000,000	60,000,000	Mar. 1, '22	1 1/2	Q	109 1/2	109 1/2	109 1/2	109 1/2		

The Trend of Bond Prices—Average of 40 Listed Issues



Stock Exchange Bond Trading

Week Ended April 29

Total Sales \$114,482,800 Par Value

UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT WAR BONDS										FOREIGN GOVERNMENT, STATE AND MUNICIPAL													
Range, 1922	High	Low	Sales	High	Low	Last	Ch'ge	Net		Range, 1922	High	Low	Last	Ch'ge	Net		Range, 1922	High	Low	Last	Ch'ge	Net	
100.00	94.84	244 1/2	Lib 3 1/2%, 1932-47...	99.74	96.34	99.40	+	0.00		100.00	94.84	244 1/2	Lib 3 1/2%, 1932-47...	99.74	96.34	99.40	+	0.00		100.00	94.84	244 1/2	Lib 3 1/2%, 1932-47...
99.90	94.82	249	Lib 3 1/2%, 1932-47, reg.	99.64	96.20	99.20	+	0.00		99.90	94.82	249	Lib 3 1/2%, 1932-47, reg.	99.64	96.20	99.20	+	0.00		99.90	94.82	249	Lib 3 1/2%, 1932-47, reg.
99.70	95.70		Lib 1st ex 4 1/2%, 1927-42...	99.44	96.34	99.34	+	0.00		99.70	95.70		Lib 1st ex 4 1/2%, 1927-42...	99.44	96.34	99.34	+	0.00		99.70	95.70		Lib 1st ex 4 1/2%, 1927-42...
99.60	95.60	108	Lib 2d ex 4 1/2%, 1927-42...	99.36	96.40	99.32	+	0.00		99.60	95.60	108	Lib 2d ex 4 1/2%, 1927-42...	99.36	96.40	99.32	+	0.00		99.60	95.60	108	Lib 2d ex 4 1/2%, 1927-42...
99.50	95.50	116	Lib 2d ex 4 1/2%, 1927-42, reg.	99.20	96.20	99.20	+	0.00		99.50	95.50	116	Lib 2d ex 4 1/2%, 1927-42, reg.	99.20	96.20	99.20	+	0.00		99.50	95.50	116	Lib 2d ex 4 1/2%, 1927-42, reg.
99.40	95.40	130 1/2	Lib 1st ex 4 1/2%, 1927-42...	99.20	96.20	99.20	+	0.00		99.40	95.40	130 1/2	Lib 1st ex 4 1/2%, 1927-42...	99.20	96.20	99.20	+	0.00		99.40	95.40	130 1/2	Lib 1st ex 4 1/2%, 1927-42...
99.30	95.30	259 1/2	Lib 2d ex 4 1/2%, 1927-42...	99.20	96.20	99.20	+	0.00		99.30	95.30	259 1/2	Lib 2d ex 4 1/2%, 1927-42...	99.20	96.20	99.20	+	0.00		99.30	95.30	259 1/2	Lib 2d ex 4 1/2%, 1927-42...
99.20	95.20	47	Lib 2d ex 4 1/2%, 1927...	99.20	96.20	99.20	+	0.00		99.20	95.20	47	Lib 2d ex 4 1/2%, 1927...	99.20	96.20	99.20	+	0.00		99.20	95.20	47	Lib 2d ex 4 1/2%, 1927...
99.10	95.10		42, reg.	99.20	96.20	99.20	+	0.00		99.10	95.10		42, reg.	99.20	96.20	99.20	+	0.00		99.10	95.10		42, reg.
99.00	95.00		Lib 3d ex 4 1/2%, 1928...	99.20	96.20	99.20	+	0.00		99.00	95.00		Lib 3d ex 4 1/2%, 1928...	99.20	96.20	99.20	+	0.00		99.00	95.00		Lib 3d ex 4 1/2%, 1928...
98.90	94.90		Lib 3d ex 4 1/2%, 28, reg.	99.20	96.20	99.20	+	0.00		98.90	94.90		Lib 3d ex 4 1/2%, 28, reg.	99.20	96.20	99.20	+	0.00		98.90	94.90		Lib 3d ex 4 1/2%, 28, reg.
98.80	94.80	171 1/2	Lib 4th ex 4 1/2%, 35-38...	99.20	96.20	99.20	+	0.00		98.80	94.80	171 1/2	Lib 4th ex 4 1/2%, 35-38...	99.20	96.20	99.20	+	0.00		98.80	94.80	171 1/2	Lib 4th ex 4 1/2%, 35-38...
98.70	94.70	207	Lib 4th ex 4 1/2%, 35-38...	99.20	96.20	99.20	+	0.00		98.70	94.70	207	Lib 4th ex 4 1/2%, 35-38...	99.20	96.20	99.20	+	0.00		98.70	94.70	207	Lib 4th ex 4 1/2%, 35-38...
98.60	94.60		registered	99.20	96.20	99.20	+	0.00		98.60	94.60		registered	99.20	96.20	99.20	+	0.00		98.60	94.60		registered
98.50	94.50		100.00	94.50	96.50	99.20	+	0.00		98.50	94.50		100.00	94.50	96.50	99.20	+	0.00		98.50	94.50		100.00
98.40	94.40		100.00	94.40	96.40	99.20	+	0.00		98.40	94.40		100.00	94.40	96.40	99.20	+	0.00		98.40	94.40		100.00
98.30	94.30		100.00	94.30	96.30	99.20	+	0.00		98.30	94.30		100.00	94.30	96.30	99.20	+	0.00		98.30	94.30		100.00
98.20	94.20		100.00	94.20	96.20	99.20	+	0.00		98.20	94.20		100.00	94.20	96.20	99.20	+	0.00		98.20	94.20		100.00
98.10	94.10		100.00	94.10	96.10	99.20	+	0.00		98.10	94.10		100.00	94.10	96.10	99.20	+	0.00		98.10	94.10		100.00
98.00	94.00		100.00	94.00	96.00	99.20	+	0.00		98.00	94.00		100.00	94.00	96.00	99.20	+	0.00		98.00	94.00		100.00
97.90	93.90		100.00	93.90	95.90	99.20	+	0.00		97.90	93.90		100.00	93.90	95.90	99.20	+	0.00		97.90	93.90		100.00
97.80	93.80		100.00	93.80	95.80	99.20	+	0.00		97.80	93.80		100.00	93.80	95.80	99.20	+	0.00		97.80	93.80		100.00
97.70	93.70		100.00	93.70	95.70	99.20	+	0.00		97.70	93.70		100.00	93.70	95.70	99.20	+	0.00		97.70	93.70		100.00
97.60	93.60		100.00	93.60	95.60	99.20	+	0.00		97.60	93.60		100.00	93.60	95.60	99.20	+	0.00		97.60	93.60		100.00
97.50	93.50		100.00	93.50	95.50	99.20	+	0.00		97.50	93.50		100.00	93.50	95.50	99.20	+	0.00		97.50	93.50		100.00
97.40	93.40		100.00	93.40	95.40	99.20	+	0.00		97.40	93.40		100.00	93.40	95.40	99.20	+	0.00		97.40	93.40		100.00
97.30	93.30		100.00	93.30	95.30	99.20	+	0.00		97.30	93.30		100.00	93.30	95.30	99.20	+	0.00		97.30	93.30		100.00
97.20	93.20		100.00	93.20	95.20	99.20	+	0.00		97.20	93.20		100.00	93.20	95.20	99.20	+	0.00		97.20	93.20		100.00
97.10	93.10		100.00	93.10	95.10	99.20	+	0.00		97.10	93.10		100.00	93.10	95.10	99.20	+	0.00		97.10	93.10		100.00
97.00	93.00		100.00	93.00	95.00	99.20	+	0.00		97.00	93.00		100.00	93.00	95.00	99.20	+	0.00		97.00	93.00		100.00
96.90	92.90		100.00	92.90	94.90	99.20	+	0.00		96.90	92.90		100.00	92.90	94.90	99.20	+	0.00		96.90	92.90		100.00
96.80	92.80		100.00	92.80	94.80	99.20	+	0.00		96.80	92.80		100.00	92.80	94.80	99.20	+	0.00		96.80	92.80		100.00
96.70	92.70		100.00	92.70	94.70	99.20	+	0.00		96.70	92.70		100.00	92.70	94.70	99.20	+	0.00		96.70	92.70		100.00
96.60	92.60		100.00	92.60	94.60	99.20	+	0.00		96.60	92.60		100.00	92.60	94.60	99.20	+	0.00		96.60	92.60		100.00
96.50	92.50		100.00	92.50	94.50	99.20	+	0.00		96.50	92.50		100.00	92.50	94.50	99.20	+	0.00		96.50	92.50		100.00
96.40	92.40		100.00	92.40	94.40	99.20	+	0.00		96.40	92.40		100.00	92.40	94.40	99.20	+	0.00		96.40	92.40		100.00
96.30	92.30		100.00	92.30	94.30	99.20	+	0.00		96.30	92.30		100.00	92.30	94.30	99.20	+	0.00		96.30	92.30		100.00
96.20	92.20		100.00	92.20	94.20	99.20	+	0.00		96.20	92.20		100.00	92.20	94.20	99.20	+	0.00		96.20	92.20		100.00
96.10	92.10		100.00	92.10	94.10	99.20	+	0.00		96.10	92.10		100.00	92.10	94.10	99.20	+	0.00		96.10	92.10		100.00
96.00	92.00		100.00	92.00	94.00	99.20	+	0.00		96.00	92.00		100.00	92.00	94.00	99.20	+	0.00		96.00	92.00		100.00
95.90	91.90		100.00	91.90	93.90	99.20	+	0.00		95.90	91.90		100.00	91.90	93.90	99.20	+	0.00		95.90	91.90		100.00
95.80	91.80		100.00	91.80	93.80	99.20	+	0.00		95.80	91.80		100.00	91.80	93.80	99.20	+	0.00		95.80	91.80		100.00
95.70	91.70		100.00	91.70	93.70	99.20	+	0.00		95.70	91.70		100.00	91.70	93.70	99.20	+	0.00		95.70	91.70		100.00
95.60	91.60		100.00	91.60	93.60	99.20	+	0.00		95.60	91.60		100.00	91.60	93.60	99.20	+	0.00		95.60	91.60		100.00
95.50	91.50		100.00	91.50	93.50	99.20	+	0.00		95.50	91.50		100.00	91.50	93.50	99.20	+	0.00		95.50	91.50		100.00
95.40	91.40		100.00	91.40	93.43																		

Transactions in the New York Curb

WEEK ENDED APRIL 29, 1922

Trading by Days

	Industrials	Oil	Mining	Bonds	Foreign
Monday	149,265	558,913	386,220	1,855,000	263,000
Tuesday	199,750	409,445	389,100	1,624,000	301,000
Wednesday	206,740	464,181	406,300	2,005,000	373,000
Thursday	199,716	335,377	402,100	1,597,000	137,000
Friday	148,360	427,375	293,100	1,276,000	134,000
Saturday	118,765	417,375	153,400	795,000	77,000
Total	1,013,636	2,613,296	2,017,280	8,942,000	1,315,000

INDUSTRIALS

Range, 1922	High	Low	Sales	High	Low	Last	Net
1 1/2	1 1/2	1 1/2	65,100	Acme Coal	1 1/2	1 1/2	1 1/2
1 1/2	1 1/2	1 1/2	66,200	Acme Packing	1 1/2	1 1/2	1 1/2
1 1/2	1 1/2	1 1/2	300	Allied Packers prior pf.	30	30	30
1 1/2	1 1/2	1 1/2	300	Allied Packers	15	15	15
1 1/2	1 1/2	1 1/2	200	Amalgamated	12 1/2	12 1/2	12 1/2
1 1/2	1 1/2	1 1/2	1,800	Amalgamated	12 1/2	12 1/2	12 1/2
1 1/2	1 1/2	1 1/2	100	Amal. Leather pf.	38	38	38
1 1/2	1 1/2	1 1/2	200	Am Hawaiian S. S.	22	22	22
1 1/2	1 1/2	1 1/2	30	Am Hardware	156	156	156
1 1/2	1 1/2	1 1/2	400	Am Light & Trac.	140	140	140
1 1/2	1 1/2	1 1/2	10	Am Pr & L. pf.	88	88	88
1 1/2	1 1/2	1 1/2	300	Am Writing Paper	45	45	45
1 1/2	1 1/2	1 1/2	9,500	Beechnut Pack, w. l.	41 1/2	41 1/2	41 1/2
1 1/2	1 1/2	1 1/2	100	Brier Hill Steel	18	18	18
1 1/2	1 1/2	1 1/2	400	Br-Am Tob. comp.	17	17	17
1 1/2	1 1/2	1 1/2	65	Borden Co.	100 1/2	100 1/2	100 1/2
1 1/2	1 1/2	1 1/2	3,300	Brook City R. R.	8 1/2	8 1/2	8 1/2
1 1/2	1 1/2	1 1/2	2,700	Buddy Bids, Inc.	1 1/2	1 1/2	1 1/2
1 1/2	1 1/2	1 1/2	10,800	Car Light & Power	110	110	110
1 1/2	1 1/2	1 1/2	100	Carbide Tire	110	110	110
1 1/2	1 1/2	1 1/2	100	Central Tere. Sugar	1 1/2	1 1/2	1 1/2
1 1/2	1 1/2	1 1/2	100	Central Tere. Sugar pf.	3 1/2	3 1/2	3 1/2
1 1/2	1 1/2	1 1/2	1,600	Chicago Nipple	2 1/2	2 1/2	2 1/2
1 1/2	1 1/2	1 1/2	200	Cleveland Motor	28	28	28
1 1/2	1 1/2	1 1/2	1,200	Curtiss Safety Razor	1 1/2	1 1/2	1 1/2
1 1/2	1 1/2	1 1/2	1,100	Curtiss Tin Foil	11	11	11
1 1/2	1 1/2	1 1/2	10,000	Cent Motors	9 1/2	9 1/2	9 1/2
1 1/2	1 1/2	1 1/2	2,600	Den & R. G. pf.	75	75	75
1 1/2	1 1/2	1 1/2	100	Delaware Beverage Co.	3	3	3
1 1/2	1 1/2	1 1/2	1,100	Delaware Motor & R. W. L.	20 1/2	20 1/2	20 1/2
1 1/2	1 1/2	1 1/2	7,200	Durant Motor	38 1/2	37 1/2	37 1/2
1 1/2	1 1/2	1 1/2	7,700	Durant Mot of Ind.	16 1/2	15 1/2	15 1/2
1 1/2	1 1/2	1 1/2	240	Eastman Kodak, n. w. l.	77 1/2	76 1/2	76 1/2
1 1/2	1 1/2	1 1/2	6,200	Easton Steel	30 1/2	32 1/2	32 1/2
1 1/2	1 1/2	1 1/2	3,200	Elec Stor Bat, new, w. l.	41 1/2	41 1/2	41 1/2
1 1/2	1 1/2	1 1/2	3,200	Federal Mfg Co, w. l.	10 1/2	9 1/2	9 1/2
1 1/2	1 1/2	1 1/2	4,200	Frontal Tel.	7 1/2	6 1/2	6 1/2
1 1/2	1 1/2	1 1/2	140	Federal Lat & Trac.	19 1/2	19 1/2	19 1/2
1 1/2	1 1/2	1 1/2	1,000	Garland S. S.	66	70	70
1 1/2	1 1/2	1 1/2	1,011	Gillette Safety Razor	21 1/2	21 1/2	21 1/2
1 1/2	1 1/2	1 1/2	2,200	Gillette Alden Coal	47 1/2	46 1/2	46 1/2
1 1/2	1 1/2	1 1/2	12,300	Golden Pictures	9 1/2	8 1/2	8 1/2
1 1/2	1 1/2	1 1/2	5,000	Goodyear T & R. pf.	38 1/2	37 1/2	37 1/2
1 1/2	1 1/2	1 1/2	400	Grant Motor	1 1/2	1 1/2	1 1/2
1 1/2	1 1/2	1 1/2	300	H. W. Griffin, Class A	5 1/2	5 1/2	5 1/2
1 1/2	1 1/2	1 1/2	700	Hocking Valley Prod.	3 1/2	3 1/2	3 1/2
1 1/2	1 1/2	1 1/2	10,000	Hyden Chemical	1 1/2	1 1/2	1 1/2
1 1/2	1 1/2	1 1/2	5,100	Hudson & Mm R. R.	13 1/2	12 1/2	12 1/2
1 1/2	1 1/2	1 1/2	22,300	Hud Mot Car of Mich, w. l.	21 1/2	20 1/2	20 1/2
1 1/2	1 1/2	1 1/2	5,500	Hudson pf.	19 1/2	17 1/2	17 1/2
1 1/2	1 1/2	1 1/2	600	Int Sugar Cuba	1 1/2	1 1/2	1 1/2
1 1/2	1 1/2	1 1/2	1,700	Intercontinental Rubber	8 1/2	8 1/2	8 1/2
1 1/2	1 1/2	1 1/2	1,300	Inland Steel	5 1/2	5 1/2	5 1/2
1 1/2	1 1/2	1 1/2	13,900	Julius Kayser	30 1/2	33 1/2	33 1/2
1 1/2	1 1/2	1 1/2	23,100	Libby, McNeill & Libby	3 1/2	3 1/2	3 1/2
1 1/2	1 1/2	1 1/2	1,800	Lincoln Motor	2 1/2	2 1/2	2 1/2
1 1/2	1 1/2	1 1/2	1,125	Lith Val Coal Sales	76 1/2	72 1/2	72 1/2
1 1/2	1 1/2	1 1/2	6,200	Mercur Motor	3 1/2	3 1/2	3 1/2
1 1/2	1 1/2	1 1/2	21,900	Mercur Motor v. tr. fts	3 1/2	3 1/2	3 1/2
1 1/2	1 1/2	1 1/2	100	Manhattan Transfer	2 1/2	2 1/2	2 1/2
1 1/2	1 1/2	1 1/2	100	Motor Wheel	13 1/2	13 1/2	13 1/2
1 1/2	1 1/2	1 1/2	200	National Leather	10	10	10
1 1/2	1 1/2	1 1/2	300	N. Am Pulp & Paper	2 1/2	2 1/2	2 1/2
1 1/2	1 1/2	1 1/2	3,000	Packard Motor	12	10 1/2	11 1/2
1 1/2	1 1/2	1 1/2	700	Nat Leather, unstamped	2 1/2	2 1/2	2 1/2
1 1/2	1 1/2	1 1/2	700	N. Y. Transport	25 1/2	25 1/2	25 1/2
1 1/2	1 1/2	1 1/2	100	Perfection T & R, new	3 1/2	3 1/2	3 1/2
1 1/2	1 1/2	1 1/2	400	Perfection T & R, old	4 1/2	4 1/2	4 1/2
1 1/2	1 1/2	1 1/2	200	Phillips Morris	15 1/2	15 1/2	15 1/2
1 1/2	1 1/2	1 1/2	30,400	Phillips Morris	15 1/2	15 1/2	15 1/2
1 1/2	1 1/2	1 1/2	100	Pyrene Mfg	9 1/2	9 1/2	9 1/2
1 1/2	1 1/2	1 1/2	200	Radio Co	6 1/2	4 1/2	5 1/2
1 1/2	1 1/2	1 1/2	4,700	Republ Rubber	70	66 1/2	66 1/2
1 1/2	1 1/2	1 1/2	6,000	Rev. Motor	2 1/2	2 1/2	2 1/2
1 1/2	1 1/2	1 1/2	470	Rothman Bank	79	76 1/2	76 1/2
1 1/2	1 1/2	1 1/2	100	Schulte Stores	34	34	34
1 1/2	1 1/2	1 1/2	100	Sagunay P. & P.	2 1/2	1 1/2	1 1/2
1 1/2	1 1/2	1 1/2	100	Sagunay P. & P. pf.	2 1/2	2 1/2	2 1/2
1 1/2	1 1/2	1 1/2	200	Shultz Bread	100	100	100
1 1/2	1 1/2	1 1/2	200	Snow's Fountain	10 1/2	10 1/2	10 1/2
1 1/2	1 1/2	1 1/2	60,900	Southern Coal & Iron	1 1/2	1 1/2	1 1/2
1 1/2	1 1/2	1 1/2	7,700	Spicer Corp	14 1/2	14 1/2	14 1/2
1 1/2	1 1/2	1 1/2	100	Stand G & E com.	18 1/2	18 1/2	18 1/2
1 1/2	1 1/2	1 1/2	600	Standard Motors	4 1/2	4 1/2	4 1/2
1 1/2	1 1/2	1 1/2	300	Stand G & E elec pf.	46 1/2	46 1/2	46 1/2
1 1/2	1 1/2	1 1/2	2,900	Stearns Prod Co w. l.	45 1/2	43 1/2	43 1/2
1 1/2	1 1/2	1 1/2	1,200	Swift International	20 1/2	20 1/2	20 1/2
1 1/2	1 1/2	1 1/2	1,200	Todd Shipyard	67 1/2	67 1/2	67 1/2
1 1/2	1 1/2	1 1/2	700	Tobacco Products	5 1/2	5 1/2	5 1/2
1 1/2	1 1/2	1 1/2	4,100	Torben Axle w. l.	27 1/2	24 1/2	24 1/2
1 1/2	1 1/2	1 1/2	9,100	Tenn Railway & Light	3 1/2	3 1/2	3 1/2
1 1/2	1 1/2	1 1/2	100	Tenn Ry & Lt pf.	16 1/2	15 1/2	15 1/2
1 1/2	1 1/2	1 1/2	2,800	Un Prof Shar, new, w. l.	8 1/2	7 1/2	7 1/2
1 1/2	1 1/2	1 1/2	400	U S Light & Heat	1 1/2	1 1/2	1 1/2
1 1/2	1 1/2	1 1/2	41,900	U S Light & Heat	2 1/2	1 1/2	1 1/2
1 1/2	1 1/2	1 1/2	100	U S Distributing	17 1/2	17 1/2	17 1/2
1 1/2	1 1/2	1 1/2	100	Un Clr S of Can	1	1	1
1 1/2	1 1/2	1 1/2	2,900	U S Hoffman M Co	20 1/2	20 1/2	20 1/2
1 1/2	1 1/2	1 1/2	9,100	Un Trd Retail Candy	2 1/2	2 1/2	2 1/2
1 1/2	1 1/2	1 1/2	13,400	U S Ship Corp	69	68	68
1 1/2	1 1/2	1 1/2	6,000	U S Steamship Co.	11 1/2	11 1/2	11 1/2
1 1/2	1 1/2	1 1/2	200	Van Raitte	56 1/2	56 1/2	56 1/2
1 1/2	1 1/2	1 1/2	800	Western Knitting	8 1/2	8 1/2	8 1/2
1 1/2	1 1/2	1 1/2	3,400	West End Chemical	38 1/2	38 1/2	38 1/2
1 1/2	1 1/2	1 1/2	300	Wayne Coal	1 1/2	1 1/2	1 1/2
1 1/2	1 1/2	1 1/2	200	Willis Corp pf. of dep	13 1/2	13 1/2	13 1/2
1 1/2	1 1/2	1 1/2	500	Willis Ist pf.	19 1/2	17 1/2	17 1/2
1 1/2	1 1/2	1 1/2	100	Wright-Martin Co	4 1/2	4 1/2	4 1/2
1 1/2	1 1/2	1 1/2	100	Youngman Sheet & T	70	70	70

STANDARD OIL SUBSIDIARIES

2 1/2	10 1/2	11,800	Anglo-Am Oil	21 1/2	20 1/2	20 1/2	1 1/2
12	8	2,200	Atlantic Lobos	11 1/2	10 1/2	10 1/2	1 1/2
100	84 1/2	40	Buckeye Pipe Line	98 1/2	98	98	1 1/2
100	115	20	Cumberland Pipe Line	141	141	141	1 1/2
3 1/2	28	400	Crescent Pipe Line	34 1/2	32 1/2	34 1/2	2 1/2
190	161	400	Galea Signal Oil	190	185	190	7
112 1/2	97 1/2	3,550	Ill. Oil (Can) coupon	112 1/2	111 1/2	111 1/2	7 1/2
109 1/2	84	137,000	International Pet.	21	16 1/2	20 1/2	3 1/2
31 1/2	27	20	Indiana Pipe Line	31 1/2	31 1/2	31 1/2	3 1/2
108 1/2	90	10	Northern Pipe Line	108	108	108	1 1/2
181	142	10	New York Transl.	175	175	175	1 1/2
325	257	345	Ohio Oil	325	305	322 1/2	7
619	500	65	Prairie Oil & Gas	500	500	500	9 1/2
245	224	35	Prairie Pipe Line	227	227	227	1 1/2
218	165	55	Southern Penn Oil	218	200	218	4 1/2
84	76 1/2	3,700	Std O of Ky, new, w. l.	82 1/2	80	82 1/2	1 1/2
103 1/2	83 1/2	117,000	Standard Oil of Ind.	103 1/2	96 1/2	103 1/2	6 1/2
209	170	10	Std O of Nebraska	200	200	200	7 1/2
83 1/2	76 1/2	500	Std O of Ky, new, w. l.	80	80	80	3 1/2
401	341	350	Standard Oil of N. Y.	401	393	400	2 1/2
114	259	80	Vacuum Oil	414	400	414	9

MISCELLANEOUS OILS

1 1/2	1 1/2	4,900	Aetna Con	1 1/2	1 1/2	1 1/2	1 1/2
1 1/2	1 1/2	2,100	Alcon Oil Corp.	2 1/2	2 1/2	2 1/2	1 1/2
1 1/2	1 1/2	6,000	Allen Oil	40	35	40	1 1/2
1 1/2	1 1/2	10,000	Alcon Fuel Oil pf.	2 1/2	2 1/2	2 1/2	1 1/2
1 1/2	1 1/2	10,000	Alcon Fuel Oil pf.	2 1/2	2 1/2	2 1/2	1 1/2
1 1/2	1 1/2	3,800	Ark Natural Gas	12	10 1/2	11 1/2	1 1/2
1 1/2	1 1/2	200	Brit-Am Oil	31	30	31	1 1/2
1 1/2	1 1/2	112,700	Boone Oil	16	13	14	1 1/2
1 1/2	1 1/2	144,700	Boston & Wyoming Oil	31	27	31	1 1/2
1 1/2	1 1/2	39,000	Carb Syndicate	76	76	76	1 1/2

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fear that iron and steel will not be available for delivery later on.

The demand which is asserting itself seems to originate in the greater confidence which the public holds with relation to the business and financial outlook. New undertakings are entered into with a certainty of mind which presumes that demand will hold its present volume and probably increase as the summer progresses. Building operations are increasing in all parts of the country, and structural steel requirements are heavy. The automobile manufacturers continue to be large users, and their business will to a large extent continue on this scale until the fall months.

Textiles

STRONGER prices in several directions, but more especially in certain of the cotton goods and in worsteds and woollens, featured last week in the textile industries. Better business also was done by first hands in many cases, but the improvement by no means was sufficient to lead to the belief that the worst of the slump was over. As the time for the passage of the tariff bill approaches, objection to it in its present form is increasing. This objection, incidentally, is not confined to those whose inclinations tend toward free trade, or even toward low protective rates.

Reports emanating from certain quarters of the cotton goods trade during the week told of the best business of the year, to date, in such merchandise as ginghams, chevots, &c. In fact, with the exception of bleached goods and denims, there was a better movement of all kinds of cotton goods than for some time. In the market for unfinished cottons, this was also true, and printcloth prices, under the influence of more active buying, rose to the basis of 7% cents for near-by deliveries of 38½-inch 64-60s.

In the worsteds and woollens there were more features than usual. To begin with, not a little anxiety was caused by the efforts of the textile workers' union to extend the Lawrence strike to other woolen mills in that city, especially those operated by the biggest factor in the industry. A second thing of interest was the report that worsteds are gradually slipping back into vogue, and that

the chances are that they will prove important factors in the business done for fall. Further than this, there were announcements of substantial advances on five numbers of worsteds made by the big company, as well as of increases of 10 cents a yard on serges produced by a well-known Middle Western manufacturing concern. All of these advances were directly traceable to the higher duties now effective or in prospect on wool.

Business in silks is still not what it should be, and manufacturers are more and more coming to the view that the chief deterrent to buying is the irregularity of prices. This has not only made buyers cautious, but it has given them the idea that values can be depressed still further by holding off longer. The market for raw silks has been fairly steady of late, although a rise of 10 cents a pound in Shishu No. 1 was recorded near the close of the week.

Fresh information concerning the linen situation is lacking on both sides of the Atlantic. Buyers are still marking time for the most part, taking only such merchandise as appears to offer a bargain. The week in the burlaps, however, was one of the most active experienced in some time. Under the stimulus of better buying, a strong market at Calcutta and the best city of spot and near-by goods here, prices of both light and heavy burlaps advanced. The position of lightweight burlaps in this market is now especially strong.

Shipping

AMENDMENTS to the proposed subsidy legislation were proposed last week by the American Steamship Owners' Association. These amendments would raise the scale of aid from one-half cent per gross ton per 100 miles to five-sevenths of one cent and extend the period of contract subvention from ten to fifteen years. It was contended by the shipowners that this increase in the basic rate would be necessary to offset the differential created by the lower wages and subsistence costs of the British. There was little indication that it would prove acceptable to the Congressional committee.

At the close of the first month of the hearings the probability of the legislation becoming a law has vastly increased. Chair-

man Lasker of the Shipping Board predicted that it would pass both houses by a two-thirds vote, asserting it was a "fifty to one shot." Virtually no amendments were offered which would do more than result in textual changes. H. H. Raymond, President of the Clyde-Mallory Steamship Lines and President of the American Steamship Owners' Association, and Frank C. Munson, President of the Munson Steamship Line, appeared before the committee.

The charge that American steamship companies could not compete with the British because they were overcapitalized and because they paid inflated salaries was made by Representative Davis of Tennessee, one of the strongest opponents of the passage of the bill. He asked Winthrop L. Marvin, general manager of the American Steamship Owners' Association, if he was prepared to bring forward members of the association who could give full facts concerning the profits made by the American lines. He produced figures showing that the International Mercantile Marine Company, the Pacific Mail Steamship Company and the Atlantic, Gulf and West Indies Steamship Lines in the period 1915 to 1920 had earned more profits than their capital stock. The Democratic member of the committee asserted he would bring forward witnesses to prove his contentions and to show that the American ship-owning industry was largely overcapitalized.

A rate war between the Shipping Board and the Lamport & Holt Line to South America was precipitated early last week when the British line announced a reduction of its fares to South American ports. With- out consulting the Munson Steamship Line, the Shipping Board operator, the Lamport & Holt Company announced that the rate of passage to Rio de Janeiro would be cut from \$415 to \$315, the fare to Montevideo from \$475 to \$360 and the rate to Buenos Aires from \$490 to \$370. The Shipping Board, asserting that this action would be interpreted as a "declaration of war," slashed the fares to \$295, \$345 and \$390, respectively. "We believe that this may be a test fight in all the oceans as to whether America is to continue expanding its merchant marine and maintaining it," Chairman Lasker said, "and we are prepared to meet the fight at every point for any length of time as we are meeting this one." It was indicated that cuts on other trades might follow.

There has been an increasing volume of

ocean-borne freight and an upturn in foreign trade. In March the movement of exports was 28 per cent greater than in February, according to the records of the Shipping Board. The dry cargo movement in March amounted to 3,844,000 tons, 644,000 tons more than in February. Of this freight, American vessels carried only 1,337,208, as against 2,507,186 tons in foreign bottoms, including the tanker shipments, 4,203,242 tons were transported in ships.

Announcement was made by the Shipping Board of the sale of four ships to the Luckenbach Steamship Company. The Eastern Soldier, 10,625 deadweight tons; South Bend, 12,130 tons; Marica, 11,876 tons, and the Edyllen, 12,500 tons, were sold to the New York company, which now has nearly 300,000 tons of vessels under its flag. The price was not mentioned, but it was believed to have been about \$25 a deadweight ton. It is reported that the Luckenbach Line will re-enter the Australian trade.

Regulations for the enforcement of Section 23 of the Merchant Marine act of 1920 have been drawn up by the Shipping Board and submitted to the Treasury for approval. This section permitted American steamship companies to deduct from payment excess profits and war profits taxes in 1920, provided a sum equivalent to the amount of the deduction and not more than one-third of the total cost of a ship of approved type were reinvested in a new ship. Due to a legislative oversight, this provision did not apply to the tax returns for 1921. It is understood that the International Mercantile Marine Company has deposited a reserve fund, made up of tax deductions, to apply on future construction.

Traffic from New York to South American ports has increased 40 per cent, in the last three months, according to Frank C. Munson, President of the Munson Steamship Line. There are other evidences of better business in ocean shipping. It is agreed generally that the low point of the depression seems to have passed.

While the transatlantic passenger traffic continues to be heavy, it is reported that there will be a reclassification of the ships, so that rates will be adjusted if not lowered. The entrance of new liners to the sphere of operations makes this necessary, it is contended. Rates will not be reduced to any marked extent, because of the lack of third-class traffic available.

Dividends Declared and Awaiting Payment

STEAM RAILROADS.														
Company.	Rate.	Pay- able.	Books Close.		Company.	Rate.	Pay- able.	Books Close.		Company.	Rate.	Pay- able.	Books Close.	
Central R. R. of N. J.	2	Q May 15	May 10		Brooklyn Edison Co.	2	Q June 1	May 19		Prod. & Refiners pf.	1 1/2	Q May 1	*Apr. 21	
Cleveland & Pittsburgh	87 1/2	Q June 1	May 10		Buckeye Pipe Line	82	Q May 15	Apr. 21		Fullman Co.	1	Q May 15	Apr. 29	
Do special	20c	Q June 1	May 10		Burns Bros.	82	Q May 15	May 1		Procter & Gamble	2	Q May 15	Apr. 25	
Delaware & Hudson	2 1/2	Q June 20	May 27		Do Class B	50c	Q May 15	May 1		Pure Oil	50c	Q June 1	May 10	
Atch., Top. & S. F.	1 1/2	Q June 1	May 5		Do prior pf.	1 1/2	Q May 1	Apr. 21		Pyrene Mfg. Co.	25c	Q May 1	Apr. 21	
Illinois Central	1 1/2	Q June 1	May 5		Butler Bros.	3 1/2	Q May 15	Apr. 29		Quaker Oats pf.	1 1/2	Q May 31	*May 1	
N. Y. Central	1 1/2	Q May 1	Mar. 31		Bunte Bros. pf.	1 1/2	Q May 1	Apr. 25		Sagamore Mfg.	5	Q May 30	Apr. 26	
Norfolk & Western pf.	1 1/2	Q May 19	Apr. 25		Cape Breton Elec. pf.	3	Q May 1	Apr. 15		Shawmut Mills	1 1/2	Q June 30	June 20	
Norfolk & Western	1 1/2	Q May 1	Apr. 12		Carolina P. & L.	3	Q May 1	Apr. 17		Do pf.	1 1/2	Q June 30	June 20	
Norfolk & Western	1 1/2	Q June 19	May 31		Cal. Packing Corp.	\$1.50	Q June 15	May 31		Sinclair Con. Oil pf.	2	Q May 31	May 15	
Pennsylvania	50c	Q May 31	May 1		Cal.-Oregon Power pf.	1 1/2	Q Apr. 25	Apr. 15		Southern Pipe Line	2	Q June 1	May 15	
Pere Marquette prior pf.	1 1/2	Q May 1	*Apr. 15		Canadian Explosives	1 1/2	Q Apr. 30	*Mar. 31		Smith (A.O.) Corp. pf.	1 1/2	Q May 15	May 1	
Do pf.	\$1.66 2/3	Q May 1	*Apr. 15		Canada Cement	1 1/2	Q May 15	Apr. 29		Standard Oil, Ky.	33 1/3	Q May 15	*Apr. 20	
Do pf.	1	Q May 1	*Apr. 15		Canada Cement, Ltd. pf.	1 1/2	Q May 16	Apr. 30		Standard Milling	2	Q May 31	May 20	
Pitts. & West Va. pf.	1 1/2	Q May 31	May 3		Cent. Oil & Gas S. pf.	2	Q May 1	Apr. 25		Do pf.	1 1/2	Q May 31	May 20	
Reading 1st pf.	50c	Q June 8	May 23		Cedar Rapids Mf. & Pr.	1/2	Q May 15	Apr. 30		Standard Sanitary	2	Q May 15	May 4	
STREET RAILWAYS.					Chi. Wilm. & Frank.	1	Q May 1	*Apr. 20		Do pf.	1 1/2	Q May 15	May 4	
Columbus R. R. & L.	1 1/2	— July 1	June 15		Coal pf.	1	Q May 1	*Apr. 20		Stern Bros. pf.	2	Q June 1	*May 15	
Do pf.	1 1/2	— May 1	Apr. 22		Cities Service	1 1/2	Q May 1	*Apr. 15		Stand. Oil Ohio pf.	1 1/2	Q June 1	*Apr. 28	
Conn. Ry. & Lighting	1 1/2	Q May 15	Apr. 29		Do pf. & pf. B.	1 1/2	Q May 1	*Apr. 15		Stewart Mfg. Co. pf.	2	Q May 15	Apr. 29	
Duquesne Light pf.	1 1/2	Q May 15	Apr. 29		Cities Service	1 1/2	Q June 1	May 15		Stewart-Warner Speed	75c	Q May 15	Apr. 29	
Dallas Pr. & Light pf.	1 1/2	Q May 1	Apr. 30		Do pf. & pf. B.	1 1/2	Q June 1	May 15		Superior Steel 1st pf.	2	Q May 15	May 1	
Mill. El. Ry. & L. 6% pf.	1 1/2	Q May 1	*Apr. 20		Clinchfield Coal Cor. pf.	1 1/2	Q May 1	Apr. 25		Tobacco Products	1 1/2	Q May 15	May 1	
Montreal L. R. & P. pf.	1 1/2	Q May 15	Apr. 30		Columbia Petroleum	1	Q May 1	Apr. 20		Turnan Oil	1	Q May 20	Apr. 30	
Phila. Co. 6% pf.	\$1.50	— May 1	Apr. 1		Commonwealth-Edl. Co.	2	Q May 1	Apr. 15		Turnan Oil	1	Q May 20	Apr. 30	
Public Service Invest.	1	Q May 1	Apr. 15		Cudahy Packing pf.	3/4	Q May 1	Apr. 21		United Dyewood pf.	1 1/2	Q July 1	June 15	
Do pf.	1 1/2	Q May 1	Apr. 15		Cin. Tob. Warehouse pf.	1 1/2	Q May 15	*May 2		Do do	1 1/2	Q Oct. 1	Sep. 15	
Tampa Electric Co.	2 1/2	Q May 15	May 8		Colo. Fuel & Iron pf.	2	Q May 25	May 10		Do do	1 1/2	Q Jan. 1, 23	Dec. 15	
West Penn. Tr. & Water	2 1/2	Q May 15	May 8		Columbia Gas & Elec.	1 1/2	Q May 15	May 1		United Drug 2d pf.	1 1/2	Q June 1	May 15	
Power pf.	1 1/2	Q May 15	May 1		Consol. Utilities pf.	1 1/2	Q May 1	Apr. 20		United Easterns	1 1/2	Q Apr. 28	Apr. 8	
Do pf.	1 1/2	Q May 15	May 1		Consol. Gas, N. Y.	1 1/2	Q June 15	May 1		United Royalties	3	Q May 15	Apr. 5	
BANKS.					Continental Guaranty	2	Q May 1	Apr. 26		United Profit Sharing	3 1/2	Q July 1	*June 1	
Am. Exchange National	3 1/2	Q May 1	Apr. 27		Davol Mills	1 1/2	Q July 1	June 24		U. S. Glass	2	Q Apr. 29	*Apr. 22	
Bowery	3	Q May 1	Apr. 26		Davis Cotton Mills	1 1/2	Q June 24	June 10		U. S. C. I. P. & Fdy. pf.	1 1/2	Q June 15	June 1	
Bowery	5	Q May 1	Apr. 26		Diamond Match	1 1/2	Q June 24	June 10		U. S. C. I. P. & Fdy. pf.	1 1/2	Q June 15	June 1	
Chemical National	4	Q May 1	*Apr. 21		Diem & Wing Paper pf.	1 1/2	Q May 15	May 1		U. S. C. I. P. & Fdy. pf.	1 1/2	Q June 15	June 1	
Corn Exchange	5	Q May 1	Apr. 25		Domestic Steel pf.	1 1/2	Q May 1	Apr. 13		Union T. Co. com. & pf.	1 1/2	Q June 15	June 1	
Pacific	2	Q May 1	Apr. 25		Domestic Steel pf.	1 1/2	Q May 1	Apr. 13		Vacuum Oil	3	Q May 31	May 1	
Pacific	2	Q May 1	Apr. 25		Domestic Steel pf.	1 1/2	Q May 1	Apr. 13		Van Raalte Inc. pf.	1 1/2	Q June 1	May 18	
TRUST COMPANIES.					Domestic Steel pf.	1 1/2	Q May 1	Apr. 13		Wahl Co.	50c	Q May 1	Apr. 22	
Farmers Loan & Trust	5	Q May 1	*Apr. 20		Du Pont Chem. com. & pf.	2 1/2	Q May 5	*Apr. 25		Wahl Co.	50c	Q May 1	Apr. 22	
Kings County, Brooklyn	8	Q May 1	Apr. 25		Durham Hos. Mills pf.	1 1/2	Q May 1	Apr. 20		Wardlaw (P. W.)	2	Q June 1	May 1	
INDUSTRIAL AND MISCELLANEOUS.					Eisenlohr & Bros.	1 1/2	Q May 15	May 1		Warwick Iron Steel	30c	Q May 15	Apr. 29	
Allied Chem. & Dye Cor.	\$1.00	Q May 1	Apr. 14		Elgin National Watch	1 1/2	Q May 1	Apr. 9		Westing. E. & Mfg.	\$1	Q Apr. 29	Mar. 31	
Allis-Chalmers Mfg.	1	Q May 15	Apr. 24		Emerson Shoe pf.	1 1/2	Q May 1	Apr. 26		Wells Fargo Exp.	2 1/2	Q June 20	May 20	
American Brass	1 1/2	Q May 15	Apr. 28		Esmond Mills	1 1/2	Q May 1	Apr. 26		Westmore Mills	1 1/2	Q June 20	May 20	
Am. Bank Note	2	Q May 15	Apr. 28		Do pf.	1 1/2	Q May 1	Apr. 26		White (J. G.) & Co.	1 1/2	Q June 1	May 15	
Am. Cigar	1 1/2	Q May 1	Apr. 15		Exchange Buffet	50c	Q Apr. 29	*Apr. 20		White (J. G.) Manage.	1 1/2	Q June 1	May 15	
Am. Coal	1 1/2	Q May 1	Apr. 10		Eureka Pipe Line	2	Q May 1	Apr. 25		White (J. G.) Manage.	1 1/2	Q June 1	May 15	
Am. Cyanamid pf.	3	— May 13	*May 3		Everett Mills	2	Q May 1	Apr. 20		White (J. G.) Manage.	1 1/2	Q June 1	May 15	
Am. Brake Shoe & Fdy.	\$1	Q Mar. 31	Mar. 24		Fajardo Sugar	1 1/2	Q May 1	Apr. 20		White (J. G.) Manage.	1 1/2	Q June 1	May 15	
Do pf.	1 1/2	Q Mar. 31	Mar. 24		Famous P.-Lasky pf.	2	Q May 1	*Apr. 15		White (J. G.) Manage.	1 1/2	Q June 1	May 15	
Am. Gas & Elec.	1 1/2	Q May 1	Apr. 13		Farm. Pl.-Can. Corp. pf.	2	Q May 15	*Apr. 15		White (J. G.) Manage.	1 1/2	Q June 1	May 15	
Am. Glue	2	Q May 1	Apr. 22		Federal Sugar Refining	1 1/2	Q May 1	Apr. 21		White (J. G.) Manage.	1 1/2	Q June 1	May 15	
American Lumber	1	Q May 1	Apr. 24		Do pf.	1 1/2	Q May 1	Apr. 21		White (J. G.) Manage.	1 1/2	Q June 1	May 15	
Am. Light & Trac.	1	Q May 1	Apr. 13		Do pf.	1 1/2	Q May 1	Apr. 21		White (J. G.) Manage.	1 1/2	Q June 1	May 15	
Am. Light & Trac.	1	Q May 1	Apr. 13		Do pf.	1 1/2	Q May 1	Apr. 21		White (J. G.) Manage.	1 1/2	Q June 1	May 15	
Do pf.	1 1/2	Q May 1	Apr. 13		Do pf.	1 1/2	Q May 1	Apr. 21		White (J. G.) Manage.	1 1/2	Q June 1	May 15	
Am. L. F. F. Eng.	25c	Q May 15	May 1		Do pf.	1 1/2	Q May 1	Apr. 21		White (J. G.) Manage.	1 1/2	Q June 1	May 15	
Am. Locomotive	1 1/2	Q Mar. 31	Mar. 13		Do pf.	1 1/2	Q May 1	Apr. 21		White (J. G.) Manage.	1 1/2	Q June 1	May 15	
Do pf.	1 1/2	Q Mar. 31	Mar. 13		Do pf.	1 1/2	Q May 1	Apr. 21		White (J. G.) Manage.	1 1/2	Q June 1	May 15	
Do pf.	1 1/2	Q June 1	May 10		Do pf.	1 1/2	Q May 1	Apr. 21		White (J. G.) Manage.	1 1/2	Q June 1	May 15	
American Tobacco	1 1/2	Q June 1	May 10		Do pf.	1 1/2	Q May 1	Apr. 21		White (J. G.) Manage.	1 1/2	Q June 1	May 15	
Am. Tobacco "B"	3	Q June 1	May 10		Do pf.	1 1/2	Q May 1	Apr. 21		White (J. G.) Manage.	1 1/2	Q June 1	May 15	
Am. Mfg. pf.	1 1/2	Q June 30	June 1		Do pf.	1 1/2	Q May 1	Apr. 21		White (J. G.) Manage.	1 1/2	Q June 1	May 15	
Do pf.	1 1/2	Q Dec. 31	June 1		Do pf.	1 1/2	Q May 1	Apr. 21		White (J. G.) Manage.	1 1/2	Q June 1	May 15	
Amparo Mining	1 1/2	Q May 10	Apr. 29		Do pf.	1 1/2	Q May 1	Apr. 21		White (J. G.) Manage.	1 1/2	Q June 1	May 15	
Am. Radiator	1	Q June 30	*June 15		Do pf.	1 1/2	Q May 1	Apr. 21		White (J. G.) Manage.	1 1/2	Q June 1	May 15	
Do pf.	1 1/2	Q May 15	*May 1		Do pf.	1 1/2	Q May 1	Apr. 21		White (J. G.) Manage.	1 1/2	Q June 1	May 15	
Am. Soda Fountain	1 1/2	Q May 15	Apr. 30		Do pf.	1 1/2	Q May 1	Apr. 21		White (J. G.) Manage.	1 1/2	Q June 1	May 15	
Am. Shipbuilding	1 1/2	Q Apr. 24	Apr. 10		Do pf.	1 1/2	Q May 1	Apr. 21		White (J. G.) Manage.	1 1/2	Q June 1	May 15	
Am. Water Works pf.	1 1/2	Q May 15	May 1		Do pf.	1 1/2	Q May 1	Apr. 21		White (J. G.) Manage.	1 1/2	Q June 1	May 15	
Am. Tel. & Cable	\$1.50	Q May 1	Apr. 21		Do pf.	1 1/2	Q May 1	Apr. 21		White (J. G.) Manage.	1 1/2	Q June 1	May 15	
Am. Powder pf.	1 1/2	Q June 1	*Apr. 20		Do pf.	1 1/2	Q May 1	Apr. 21		White (J. G.) Manage.	1 1/2	Q June 1	May 15	
Associated Dry Goods	\$1.00	Q May 1	Apr. 15		Do pf.	1 1/2	Q May 1	Apr. 21		White (J. G.) Manage.	1 1/2	Q June 1	May 15	
Do 1st pf.	1 1/2	Q June 1	May 13		Do pf.	1 1/2	Q May 1	Apr. 21		White (J. G.) Manage.	1 1/2	Q June 1	May 15	
Do 2d pf.	1 1/2	Q June 1	May 13		Do pf.	1 1/2	Q May 1	Apr. 21		White (J. G.) Manage.	1 1/2	Q June 1	May 15	
Do 3d pf.	1 1/2	Q June 1	May 13		Do pf.	1 1/2	Q May 1	Apr. 21		White (J. G.) Manage.	1 1/2	Q June 1	May 15	
Do 4th pf.	1 1/2	Q June 1	May 13		Do pf.	1 1/2	Q May 1	Apr. 21		White (J. G.) Manage.	1 1/2	Q June 1	May 15	
Do 5th pf.	1 1/2	Q June 1	May 13		Do pf.	1 1/2	Q May 1	Apr. 21		White (J. G.) Manage.	1 1/2	Q June 1	May 15	
Do 6th pf.	1 1/2	Q June 1	May 13		Do pf.	1 1/2	Q May 1	Apr. 21		White (J. G.) Manage.	1 1/2	Q June 1	May 15	
Do 7th pf.	1 1/2	Q June 1	May 13		Do pf.	1 1/2	Q May 1	Apr. 21		White (J. G.) Manage.	1 1/2	Q June 1	May 15	
Do 8th pf.	1 1/2	Q June 1	May 13		Do pf.	1 1/2	Q May 1	Apr. 21		White (J. G.) Manage.	1 1/2	Q June 1	May 15	
Do 9th pf.	1 1/2	Q June 1	May 13		Do pf.	1 1/2	Q May 1	Apr. 21		White (J. G.) Manage.	1 1/2	Q June 1	May 15	
Do 10th pf.	1 1/2	Q June 1	May 13		Do pf.	1 1/2	Q May 1	Apr. 21		White (J. G.) Manage.	1 1/2	Q June 1	May 15	
Do 11th pf.	1 1/2	Q June 1	May 13		Do pf.	1 1/2	Q May 1	Apr. 21		White (J. G.) Manage.	1 1/2	Q June 1	May 15	
Do 12th pf.	1 1/2	Q June 1	May 13		Do pf.	1 1/2	Q May 1	Apr. 21		White (J. G.) Manage.	1 1/2	Q June 1	May 15	
Do 13th pf.	1 1/2	Q June 1	May 13		Do pf.	1 1/2	Q May 1	Apr. 21		White (J. G.) Manage.	1 1/2	Q June 1	May 15	
Do 14th pf.	1 1/2	Q June 1	May 13		Do pf.	1 1/2	Q May 1	Apr. 21		White (J. G.) Manage.	1 1/2	Q June 1	May 15	
Do 15th pf.	1 1/2	Q June 1	May 13		Do pf.	1 1/2	Q May 1	Apr. 21		White (J. G.) Manage.	1 1/2	Q June 1	May 15	
Do 16th pf.	1 1/2	Q June 1	May 13		Do pf.	1 1/2	Q May 1	Apr. 21		White (J. G.) Manage.	1 1/2	Q June 1	May 15	
Do 17th pf.	1 1/2	Q June 1	May 13		Do pf.	1 1/2	Q May 1	Apr. 21		White (J. G.) Manage.	1 1/2	Q June 1	May 15	
Do 18th pf.	1 1/2	Q June 1	May 13		Do pf.	1 1/2	Q May 1	Apr. 21		White (J. G.) Manage.	1 1/2	Q June 1	May 15	
Do 19th pf.	1 1/2	Q June 1	May 13		Do pf.	1 1/2	Q May 1	Apr. 21		White (J. G.) Manage.	1 1/2	Q June 1	May 15	
Do 20th pf.	1 1/2	Q June 1	May 13		Do pf.	1 1/2	Q May 1	Apr. 21		White (J. G.) Manage.	1 1/2	Q June 1	May 15	
Do 21st pf.	1 1/2	Q June 1	May 13											

Open Security Market—Bonds

PUBLIC UTILITIES—Continued

CANADA:		Bid offered					
Ontario	1925	109	W. O.	Pynchon & Co.	111 Broadway,	N. Y. C.	Rector 812
Ontario	1926	102½	101	Pynchon & Co.	111 Broadway,	N. Y. C.	Rector 812
Ontario	1927	102½	104	Pynchon & Co.	111 Broadway,	N. Y. C.	Rector 812
Ontario	1928	100	W. O.	Pynchon & Co.	111 Broadway,	N. Y. C.	Rector 812
Ontario	1929	100½	102	Pynchon & Co.	111 Broadway,	N. Y. C.	Rector 812
Ontario	1930	107½	109	Pynchon & Co.	111 Broadway,	N. Y. C.	Rector 812
Province of Alberta	1928	97	99	Pynchon & Co.	111 Broadway,	N. Y. C.	Rector 812
Province of Alberta	1929	98½	98	Pynchon & Co.	111 Broadway,	N. Y. C.	Rector 812
Province of Alberta	1930	100	101	Pynchon & Co.	111 Broadway,	N. Y. C.	Rector 812
Province of Alberta	1931	102½	103	Pynchon & Co.	111 Broadway,	N. Y. C.	Rector 812
Province of Alberta	1932	103½	104½	Pynchon & Co.	111 Broadway,	N. Y. C.	Rector 812
Province of Alberta	1933	104	102	Pynchon & Co.	111 Broadway,	N. Y. C.	Rector 812
Province of Alberta	1934	104	103	Pynchon & Co.	111 Broadway,	N. Y. C.	Rector 812
Province of Alberta	1935	106	108	Pynchon & Co.	111 Broadway,	N. Y. C.	Rector 812
Quebec	1935	50	W. O.	Pynchon & Co.	111 Broadway,	N. Y. C.	Rector 812
Quebec	1936	96½	97½	Pynchon & Co.	111 Broadway,	N. Y. C.	Rector 812
Saskatchewan	1925	97	98	Pynchon & Co.	111 Broadway,	N. Y. C.	Rector 812
Saskatchewan	1926	95	98	Pynchon & Co.	111 Broadway,	N. Y. C.	Rector 812
Saskatchewan	1927	96½	97½	Pynchon & Co.	111 Broadway,	N. Y. C.	Rector 812
Saskatchewan	1928	100	101½	Pynchon & Co.	111 Broadway,	N. Y. C.	Rector 812
Saskatchewan	1929	102	101½	Pynchon & Co.	111 Broadway,	N. Y. C.	Rector 812

INDUSTRIAL ISSUES

FRANCE:

Midl. Ry. of France 68, 1900....	81	82	Pynchon & Co., 111 Broadway, N.Y.C.....	Rector 819
Midl. Ry. of France 68, 1900....	81	82½	Dunham & Co., 43 Exchange Pl., N.Y.C.....	Hanover 8306
Paris-Orls. Ry. of France 68, '56	82	83½	Pynchon & Co., 111 Broadway, N.Y.C.....	Rector 813
Paris-Orls. Ry. of France 68, '56	82½	83½	Dunham & Co., 43 Exchange Pl., N.Y.C.....	Hanover 8306
GERMANY				
A. E. G. 4½s.....	5	5½	C. B. Richard & Co., 29 B'way, N.Y.C.....	Whitehall 500
A. E. G. 4½s.....	5	5½	Jerome B. Sullivan & Co., 42 B'way, N.Y.C.....	Broad 7130
Badische Anilin- & Soda 4½s.....	5½	6	Dunham & Co., 43 Exchange Pl., N.Y.C.....	Hanover 8306
Badische Anilin- & Soda 4½s.....	5	5½	Jerome B. Sullivan & Co., 42 B'way, N.Y.C.....	Broad 7130
German Gen. Elec. 4½s.....	5	5½	Dunham & Co., 43 Exchange Pl., N.Y.C.....	Hanover 8306
Hamburg-American Line 4½s.....	6½	7	C. B. Richard & Co., 29 B'way, N.Y.C.....	Whitehall 500
Hamburg-American Line 4½s.....	6½	7	Jerome B. Sullivan & Co., 42 B'way, N.Y.C.....	Broad 7130
Hamburg-American Line 4½s.....	6	6½	Dunham & Co., 43 Exchange Pl., N.Y.C.....	Hanover 8306
Krupp 48.....	4	4½	C. B. Richard & Co., 29 B'way, N.Y.C.....	Whitehall 500
Krupp 48.....	4½	4½	C. B. Richard & Co., 29 B'way, N.Y.C.....	Whitehall 500
Krupp 58.....	4	4½	Jerome B. Sullivan & Co., 42 B'way, N.Y.C.....	Broad 7130
Krupp 58.....	4½	4½	Dunham & Co., 43 Exchange Pl., N.Y.C.....	Hanover 8306
North German Lloyd 4½s.....	5	5½	Jerome B. Sullivan & Co., 42 B'way, N.Y.C.....	Broad 7130
North German Lloyd 4½s.....	5½	6	Dunham & Co., 43 Exchange Pl., N.Y.C.....	Hanover 8306

PUBLIC UTILITIES

Atirondack P. & L. 1st 68, 1950,	39	100	Pynchon & Co., 111 Broadway, N.Y.C.	Rector 813
Atirondack Elec. P. 1st 59, 1922,	92	95	Pynchon & Co., 111 Broadway, N.Y.C.	Rector 812
Atirondack P. & L. 1st 59, 1922,	92	95	Pynchon & Co., 111 Broadway, N.Y.C.	Rector 812
Am. Lt. & Trac. 95s notes, 1925,	106½	107½	Pynchon & Co., 111 Broadway, N.Y.C.	Rector 812
Am. P. & L. Ser. A deb. 68,	2019	89	Pynchon & Co., 111 Broadway, N.Y.C.	Rector 812
Am. Power & Lt. 88, 1941,	103	107	Pynchon & Co., 111 Broadway, N.Y.C.	Rector 812
Am. Water Wks. & Elec. 58,	37	75½	Otto Bille, 37 Wall St., N.Y.C.	Hanover 6297
Appalachian P. & L. 1st 58, 1931,	91	99	Pynchon & Co., 111 Broadway, N.Y.C.	Rector 812
Appalachian P. & L. 2d 78, 1936	98	100	Pynchon & Co., 111 Broadway, N.Y.C.	Rector 812
Ark. Lt. & Pow. 1st 68, 1945,	90	92	John Nickerson Jr., 61 Broadway, N.Y.C.	Bowl, Gr. 6840
Asheville P. & L. Co. 1st 58, 192	90½	92½	Pynchon & Co., 111 Broadway, N.Y.C.	Rector 812
Atlanta Gas Light 58, 1947,	87½		A. A. Housman & Co., 20 Broad St., N.Y.C.	Rector 6330
Beloit Water, G. & E. 1st 58, 1937	85	90	Pynchon & Co., 111 Broadway, N.Y.C.	Rector 812
Burlington G. L. & E. 1st 58, 1937	80	85	Pynchon & Co., 111 Broadway, N.Y.C.	Rector 812
Bloomington, Securit. Chgo. 1937	86	79	Pynchon & Co., 111 Broadway, N.Y.C.	Rector 812
Buffalo Gen. Elec. 1st 58, 1939,	97½	99½	Pynchon & Co., 111 Broadway, N.Y.C.	Rector 812
Burlington Ry. & Lt. Co. 1st 58, 1932	53	60	Pynchon & Co., 111 Broadway, N.Y.C.	Rector 812
Butte Elec. & L. Co. 1st 58, 1931	91	93	Pynchon & Co., 111 Broadway, N.Y.C.	Rector 812
Cal. Elec. Generating 1st 58, 1931	93	93	A. A. Housman & Co., 20 Broad St., N.Y.C.	Rector 6330
Calif. Elec. Gen. 1st 58, 1948,	91½		John Nickerson Jr., 61 Broadway, N.Y.C.	Bowl, Gr. 6840
Can. Lt. & P. 58, 1949,	72	72½	Alfred F. Ingold & Co., 74 E'way, N.Y.C.	Bowl, Gr. 14
Carolina Power & Lt. 1st 58, 1939,	98	92½	Pynchon & Co., 111 Broadway, N.Y.C.	Rector 812
Central Metals, P. & L. 58, 1943,	90½	92	Pynchon & Co., 111 Broadway, N.Y.C.	Rector 812
Ches. & Pot. Tel. of Va. 1st 58, 1933	92	94	A. A. Housman & Co., 20 Broad St., N.Y.C.	Rector 6330
Cities Serv. Ser. "D," deb. 1960	90½	94½	H. L. Doherty & Co., 60 Wall St., N.Y.C.	Hanover 10666
Cleveland Cl. Hum. Co. 58, 1939,	97	98	Pynchon & Co., 111 Broadway, N.Y.C.	Rector 812
Col. St. Ry. Co. 1st 58, 1932,	64	66	Pynchon & Co., 111 Broadway, N.Y.C.	Rector 812
Col. Ry. & Lt. Co. 1st 58, 1932,	65	67½	Pynchon & Co., 111 Broadway, N.Y.C.	Rector 812
Col. Ry. Pow. & Lt. 58, 1930,	89	89½	Pynchon & Co., 111 Broadway, N.Y.C.	Rector 812
Con. C. L. P. & T. Co. 1st 58, 1932	70	72	Pynchon & Co., 111 Broadway, N.Y.C.	Rector 812
Con. Gas & Elec. 58, 1927,	100	93	Pynchon & Co., 111 Broadway, N.Y.C.	Rector 812
Consumers Pow. Co. 1st 58, 1936	94½	95½	Pynchon & Co., 111 Broadway, N.Y.C.	Rector 812
Dallas Pow. & Lt. Co. 1st 58, 1939	91	92	Pynchon & Co., 111 Broadway, N.Y.C.	Rector 812
Del. P. & L. Co. 1st 58, 1933,	90	94	Pynchon & Co., 111 Broadway, N.Y.C.	Rector 812
Denver & G. E. Co. 1st 58, 1937,	91	88	Pynchon & Co., 111 Broadway, N.Y.C.	Rector 812
Denver Gas & Elec. 1st 58, 1951,	87½	88	A. A. Housman & Co., 20 Broad St., N.Y.C.	Rector 6330
Detroit United Ry. 88, 1941,	102	104	Pynchon & Co., 111 Broadway, N.Y.C.	Rector 812
Detroit Edison Co. 1st 58, 1933,	39½	39½	A. A. Housman & Co., 20 Broad St., N.Y.C.	Rector 6330
Detroit Ry. & L. H. S. Ry. Co. 1st 58, 1930	74	75	Pynchon & Co., 111 Broadway, N.Y.C.	Rector 812
Economy Ry. 1924,	90	90	Pynchon & Co., 111 Broadway, N.Y.C.	Rector 812
Economy Lt. & P. 1st 58, 1956,	90	92	John Nickerson Jr., 61 Broadway, N.Y.C.	Bowl, Gr. 6840
Economy Lt. & P. Co. 1st 58, 1956	88	90	Pynchon & Co., 111 Broadway, N.Y.C.	Rector 812
Elec. Dev. Co. 1st 58, 1933,	94	96	Pynchon & Co., 111 Broadway, N.Y.C.	Rector 812
Elmira W. & L. Ry. 1st 58, 1936,	85	88	Pynchon & Co., 111 Broadway, N.Y.C.	Rector 812
Eng. W. & L. Ry. 1st 58, 1936,	85	88	Pynchon & Co., 111 Broadway, N.Y.C.	Rector 812
Gal. Hous. Elec. Ry. 1st 58, 1934,	82	85	Pynchon & Co., 111 Broadway, N.Y.C.	Rector 812
Georgia-Carolina Pow. 1st 58, 1932	80	71	Pynchon & Co., 111 Broadway, N.Y.C.	Rector 812
Georgia-Lt. Ry. & Pow. 1st 58, 1941	74	80	Pynchon & Co., 111 Broadway, N.Y.C.	Rector 812
Gr. Western Power 1st 58, 1946,	92½	93½	Pynchon & Co., 111 Broadway, N.Y.C.	Rector 812
Hav. Ry. & L. Co	93	93½	A. A. Housman & Co., 20 Broad St., N.Y.C.	Rector 6330
Havanna Ry. & L. Co. 1st 58, 1932	80½	80	A. A. Housman & Co., 20 Broad St., N.Y.C.	Rector 6330
Houston Elec. Co. 1st 58, 1925,	95	100	Pynchon & Co., 111 Broadway, N.Y.C.	Rector 812
Houston Lt. & Pow. 58, 1931	91	94	Pynchon & Co., 111 Broadway, N.Y.C.	Rector 812
Hydro Pow. Co. ref. & imp. 58, 1941	94½	96½	Pynchon & Co., 111 Broadway, N.Y.C.	Rector 812
Idaho Power Co. 1st 58, 1947,	90½	92	Pynchon & Co., 111 Broadway, N.Y.C.	Rector 812
Ind. P. & L. Co. 1st 58, 1932,	86	87½	Pynchon & Co., 111 Broadway, N.Y.C.	Rector 812
Indianapolis Gas 58, 1952,	96½	87½	Vilas & Hickey, 49 Wall St., N.Y.C.	Hanover 4245
Kan. City Gas & Elec. 68, 1952,	96½	97	Vilas & Hickey, 49 Wall St., N.Y.C.	Hanover 4245
Kansas Gas & Elec. 68, 1952,	96½	97½	Reynolds, Fish & Co., 15 Broad St., N.Y.C.	Hanover 6686
Kansas City Gas 68, 1942,	100	100	Reynolds, Fish & Co., 15 Broad St., N.Y.C.	Hanover 6686
Kent. Ry. & L. Co. 1st 58, 1932,	105	106	Pynchon & Co., 111 Broadway, N.Y.C.	Rector 812
Kings Co. Elec. L. & L. 1st 58, 1937	97		A. A. Housman & Co., 20 Broad St., N.Y.C.	Rector 6330
Knoxville Ry. & Lt. ref. & ext. 68, 1948	75	80	Pynchon & Co., 111 Broadway, N.Y.C.	Rector 812
Knoxville Trac. Co. 1st 58, 1938,	87	92	Pynchon & Co., 111 Broadway, N.Y.C.	Rector 812
Laclede Gas Lt. Co. 1st ref. 78, 29	99	100	Pynchon & Co., 111 Broadway, N.Y.C.	Rector 812
Lake Shore El. Ry. ref. ext. 58, 23	Want	ref.	A. A. Housman & Co., 20 Broad St., N.Y.C.	Rector 6330
Lake Erie Ry. & L. Co. 1st 58, 1932	Want	ref.	A. A. Housman & Co., 20 Broad St., N.Y.C.	Rector 6330
Laurentide Pow. Co. 1st 58, 1948	94	94½	Pynchon & Co., 111 Broadway, N.Y.C.	Rector 812
Los Angeles Ry. Corp. 1st & ref. 58, 1940	75	78	Pynchon & Co., 111 Broadway, N.Y.C.	Rector 812
Mad. River Pow. Co. 1st 58, 1935,	96½	98	Pynchon & Co., 111 Broadway, N.Y.C.	Rector 812
Mendota St. Ry. Co. conv. 58, 45	75	75	Pynchon & Co., 111 Broadway, N.Y.C.	Rector 812
Middle West C. H. B. 88, 1935,	102	104	Pynchon & Co., 111 Broadway, N.Y.C.	Rector 812
Middle West C. H. B. 88, 1940,	102½	104	Pynchon & Co., 111 Broadway, N.Y.C.	Rector 812
Mil. El. Ry. & Lt. Co. 1st 58, 28	95	98	Pynchon & Co., 111 Broadway, N.Y.C.	Rector 812
Mil. El. Ry. & Lt. Co. ref. & ext. 1st 58, 1931	83½	88	Pynchon & Co., 111 Broadway, N.Y.C.	Rector 812
Mil. El. Ry. & Lt. Co. 1st 58, 1931,	83	87	Pynchon & Co., 111 Broadway, N.Y.C.	Rector 812
Mil. Light. Heat & Trac. 58, 29	92	95	Pynchon & Co., 111 Broadway, N.Y.C.	Rector 812
Minn. St. Ry. & St. Paul City Ry. Joint con. 58, 1928,	86	88	Pynchon & Co., 111 Broadway, N.Y.C.	Rector 812
Minn. St. Ry. & St. Paul City Ry. Joint con. 1st 58, 1931,	93	93½	Pynchon & Co., 111 Broadway, N.Y.C.	Rector 812
Miss. River Power deb. 1933,	90	101½	Pynchon & Co., 111 Broadway, N.Y.C.	Rector 812
Miss. Val. Gas & Elec. Co. coll. tr. 58, 1922,	99	100	Pynchon & Co., 111 Broadway, N.Y.C.	Rector 812
Mont. Lt. H. & P. 1st col. new 58, 1932	92	94	Pynchon & Co., 111 Broadway, N.Y.C.	Rector 812
Mont. Ry. & L. Co. 1st 58, 1931,	94	95½	Pynchon & Co., 111 Broadway, N.Y.C.	Rector 812
Montreal Tramway 58, 1941,	87½	88½	Pynchon & Co., 111 Broadway, N.Y.C.	Rector 812
Nashville Ry. & Lt. 58, 1953,	85	88	Pynchon & Co., 111 Broadway, N.Y.C.	Rector 812
Nashville Ry. & Lt. 58, 1958,	73	76	Pynchon & Co., 111 Broadway, N.Y.C.	Rector 812
Nashville Pow. Corp. 1st 58, 49,	90	100½	Pynchon & Co., 111 Broadway, N.Y.C.	Rector 812
New York Power, Pow. Co. 1st 58, 51,	93	93	Pynchon & Co., 111 Broadway, N.Y.C.	Rector 812
New York Ry. & L. 49s, 1933,	67½	68	Pynchon & Co., 111 Broadway, N.Y.C.	Rector 812
New Or. Ry. & Lt. 49s, 1933,	68		A. A. Housman & Co., 20 Broad St., N.Y.C.	Rector 6330
New Or. Ry. & Lt. 7s notes, 19,	55	57	A. A. Housman & Co., 20 Broad St., N.Y.C.	Rector 6330
New Or. Ry. & Lt. 58, 49,	55		A. A. Housman & Co., 20 Broad St., N.Y.C.	Rector 6330
New York Gas & Elec. Co. report News & Hampton Ry. 1st 58, 1931	65		John Nickerson Jr., 61 Broadway, N.Y.C.	Bowl, Gr. 6840
Newport News Lt. & W. 1st 58, 42	73½	73½	A. A. Housman & Co., 20 Broad St., N.Y.C.	Rector 6330
Niag. Lock. & Ont. 58, 54,	95	97	Pynchon & Co., 111 Broadway, N.Y.C.	Rector 812
Niag. Lock. & Ont. 58, 1958,	97½	98½	Pynchon & Co., 111 Broadway, N.Y.C.	Rector 812
Niagara Falls Power 1932,	102	102½	Pynchon & Co., 111 Broadway, N.Y.C.	Rector 812
Norfolk & W. 1st 58, 1933,	87½	88	Vilas & Hickey, 49 Wall St., N.Y.C.	Hanover 4245
Northern Electric 1st 58, 1939	87½	90	Pynchon & Co., 111 Broadway, N.Y.C.	Rector 812
North Tex. Gas Co. 1st 58, 1924	88		John Nickerson Jr., 61 Broadway, N.Y.C.	Bowl, Gr. 6840
Northern Ont. Lt. & P. 1st 58, 1931	86	87	Pynchon & Co., 111 Broadway, N.Y.C.	Rector 812
N. W. Elec. Ry. 1st 58, 1941,	74½	77	Pynchon & Co., 111 Broadway, N.Y.C.	Rector 812
N. Y. & West. Lt. 58, 1931,	75	77	Reynolds, Fish & Co., 15 Broad St., N.Y.C.	Hanover 6686
N. Y. & West. Lt. 58, 1934,	75	77	Reynolds, Fish & Co., 15 Broad St., N.Y.C.	Hanover 6686
Ohio Public Service 75s, 1948,	102½	104	Pynchon & Co., 111 Broadway, N.Y.C.	Rector 812
Ohio Utilities 1st 58, 1946,	76		John Nickerson Jr., 61 Broadway, N.Y.C.	Bowl, Gr. 6840
Okla. Gas & Elec. Int. ref. 75s, 41	100½	102	Pynchon & Co., 111 Broadway, N.Y.C.	Rector 812
Okla. Gas & E. C. B. St. 1st 58, 28	84	86	Pynchon & Co., 111 Broadway, N.Y.C.	Rector 812
Ontario Power 1st 58, 1931,	93	93	Pynchon & Co., 111 Broadway, N.Y.C.	Rector 812
Or. Gas & Elec. 68, 1941,	101½	92½	Vilas & Hickey, 49 Wall St., N.Y.C.	Hanover 4245
Or. Pow. & Lt. Co. 1st 58, 30,	91	92½	Pynchon & Co., 111 Broadway, N.Y.C.	Rector 812

	Ref	Offered		
Pa. & Ohio Pow. & Lt. Ist. 58, '30	102	103	Pynchon & Co., 111 Broadway, N.Y.C.	Rector 813
" " " " " " 1st 75, '40	102	103	Pynchon & Co., 111 Broadway, N.Y.C.	Rector 813
Pa. Power & Lt. Is. 1951.....	105	107	Pynchon & Co., 111 Broadway, N. Y. C.	Rector 814
Pennsylvania Utilities 68, 1926....	91½	93	John Nickerson Jr., 61 Broadway, N.Y.C..Bowl. Gr. 6840	
Portland Gas & Coke Ist 58, '40....	88	90	Pynchon & Co., 111 Broadway, N. Y. C.	Rector 814
Portland Gen. Elec. 58.....	92	90	Pynchon & Co., 111 Broadway, N. Y. C.	Rector 814
Seaboard L.L. & E. 58, 1931, 59, '96	90	93	Pynchon & Co., 111 Broadway, N.Y.C.	Rector 814
Puget Sd. P. & L. 1932.....	103½		Pynchon & Co., 111 Broadway, N.Y.C.	Rector 813
Puget Sd. P. & L. 7½, 1941.....	83½	104½	Pynchon & Co., 111 Broadway, N. Y. C.	Rector 813
Rio de Jan. Tram, Ltd&P, 58, '35	84½	85½	Pynchon & Co., 111 Broadway, N.Y.C.	Rector 813
Rio de Jan. Tram, Ltd&P, 58, '35	85	85½	Alfred F. Ingold & Co., 4 Broadway, N.Y.C..Bowl. Gr. 1454	
Rio de Janeiro Tram. Lt. & P. 58				
Rio de Janeiro, 1935.....	94½	85½	John Nickerson Jr., 61 Broadway, N.Y.C..Bowl. Gr. 6840	
Rockford El. Co. 1st & ref. 58, '39	92	96	Pynchon & Co., 111 Broadway, N.Y.C.	Rector 813
St. Paul City Cable Ist 58, '37....	86½	88½	Pynchon & Co., 111 Broadway, N.Y.C.	Rector 813
St. Paul City Ry. 1st 68, '34.....	90½	102	Pynchon & Co., 111 Broadway, N.Y.C.	Rector 813
Schenectady Co., 1st 58, '52.....	93½	93	Pynchon & Co., 111 Broadway, N.Y.C.	Rector 813
Schenectady Ry. 58, 1946.....	70	79	Pynchon & Co., 111 Broadway, N.Y.C.	Rector 813
Scheraton-Wilkes-Barre Lt.Co.,orp.				
Seattle, Cal. 1934.....	80	W. O.	Pynchon & Co., 111 Broadway, N. Y. C.	Rector 813
Seattle Electric Ist 58, 1939.....	92½	94½	Pynchon & Co., 111 Broadway, N.Y. C.	Rector 813
Seattle Electric 1st 58, 1939.....	85	88	Pynchon & Co., 111 Broadway, N.Y.C.	Rector 813
Seattle-Everett 1st 58, 1939.....	86	88	Pynchon & Co., 111 Broadway, N.Y.C.	Rector 813
Seattle Lighting 58, 1949.....	98%	100%	Pynchon & Co., 111 Broadway, N.Y.C.	Rector 813
Showington W.&P.Ist con.58, 58, 59	97½		Pynchon & Co., 111 Broadway, N.Y.C.	Rector 813
Shawinigan W.P. Ist con. 58, '34	96%		Pynchon & Co., 111 Broadway, N.Y.C.	Rector 813
Shawinigan W. P. 1st 58, 1934.....	98½	102½	Pynchon & Co., 111 Broadway, N.Y.C.	Rector 813
South. Cal. Edison gen. 58, '39	95½	97	Pynchon & Co., 111 Broadway, N.Y.C.	Rector 813
South. Cal. Ed. gen. & ref. 68, '44	100%	101½	Pynchon & Co., 111 Broadway, N.Y.C.	Rector 813
Southern Wis. Pow. 1st 58, '38....	71	73	Pynchon & Co., 111 Broadway, N.Y.C.	Rector 814
Tacoma Ry. & Pr. 1st 58, 1929.....	87½		Vilas & Hickey, 49 Wall St., N. Y. C.	Hanover 4245
Tennessee Power 58.....	90		Pynchon & Co., 111 Broadway, N.Y.C.	Rector 813
Texas pow. & Lt. Co. 1st 58, '37....	90	92	Pynchon & Co., 111 Broadway, N.Y.C.	Rector 813
Toronto Pow. Co. Ltd., gen. 58, '24	93	94	Pynchon & Co., 111 Broadway, N.Y.C.	Rector 813
Tri-City Ry. & Lt. Int.ref. 58, '30	80	92	Pynchon & Co., 111 Broadway, N.Y.C.	Rector 813
Twin City Lt. & Trac. 68, '35.....	71	W. O.	Pynchon & Co., 111 Broadway, N.Y.C.	Rector 813
Twin States G.&E.Ist.ref. 58, '33	76		Pynchon & Co., 111 Broadway, N.Y.C.	Rector 813
Union Light & Ry. Co., 1932.....	90	92	Pynchon & Co., 111 Broadway, N.Y.C.	Rector 813
Union El. Lt. & Pr. 58, 1932.....	Want offer		John Nickerson Jr., 61 Broadway, N.Y.C..Bowl. Gr. 6840	
United Light & Ry. Co. 1st 58, '22	85½	87	Pynchon & Co., 111 Broadway, N.Y.C.	Rector 813
United Lt. & Ry. 68, 1952.....	93½		Vilas & Hickey, 49 Wall St., N. Y. C.	Hanover 4245
United States Lt. & H. 78.....	76		Vilas & Hickey, 49 Wall St., N. Y. C.	Hanover 4245
West Penn. Traction Co. 1930.....	78	82	Otto Billo, 37 Wall St., N.Y.C.	Hanover 6297
West Virginia Utilities, 1935.....	64	W. O.	Pynchon & Co., 111 Broadway, N. Y. C.	Rector 813
Wilmeton & Ches.Trac.exp.68, '23 W. O.			A. A. Hausman & Co., 20 Broad St., N.Y.C.	Rector 6330
Wis. Edison cons. deb. 68, '24....	97	98	Pynchon & Co., 111 Broadway, N.Y.C.	Rector 813
Wis. Elec. Power 75, 1941.....	90	107	Pynchon & Co., 111 Broadway, N.Y.C.	Rector 813
Wisconsin Power 58, 1940.....	80	83	Pynchon & Co., 111 Broadway, N.Y.C.	Rector 813
York Hay & P. Cons. 58, '57....	74	76	John Nickerson Jr., 61 Broadway, N.Y.C..Bowl. Gr. 6840	

RAILROADS

Austin & N. W. 58, J. & J.	'41	.92	W. O.	Fyncheon & Co., 111 Broadway, N. Y. C.	Rector 813
B. & O. P. L. & W. Va. lat 48, '41		.89%	81%	Fyncheon & Co., 111 Broadway, N. Y. C.	Rector 813
C. & O. Col. 48, '41		.89%	81%	Fyncheon & Co., 111 Broadway, N. Y. C.	Rector 813
D. & R. Rutland 4 1/2, '27		70	W. O.	Fyncheon & Co., 111 Broadway, N. Y. C.	Rector 813
Bloomington, Dec. & Champ 55, '40		.68%		John Nickerson Jr., 61 Broadway, N.Y.C. Bowl, Gr.	6540
Huff, Susq. lat 48, J. & J.	'63	.74%	76	Fyncheon & Co., 111 Broadway, N. Y. C.	Rector 813
Hurlington, C. R. & N. 58, '34		.97	98	Fyncheon & Co., 111 Broadway, N. Y. C.	Rector 813
Hutte, Anacostia & Pac. 58, '44		.94	98	Fyncheon & Co., 111 Broadway, N. Y. C.	Rector 813
I. & O. Trunk 48, '34		.70%	71%	Fyncheon & Co., 111 Broadway, N. Y. C.	Rector 813
Can. Atlan. Ry. 48, 1935		.70%	71	Alfred F. Ingold & Co., 74 B'way, N.Y.C. Bowl, Gr.	1454
Can. North. Ry. 48, 1930		.88	89	Fyncheon & Co., 111 Broadway, N. Y. C.	Rector 813
Cent. Ark. & E. 1st 58, J. & J.	'40	.79%	82	Fyncheon & Co., 111 Broadway, N. Y. C.	Rector 813
C. P. European 48, M. & N.	'48	.72	72%	Jermine B. Sullivan & Co., 42 B'way, N.Y.C. Broad	7130
C. & O. North. Ry. 58, A. & O.	'45	.84	W. O.	Fyncheon & Co., 111 Broadway, N. Y. C.	Rector 813
Chattanooga Sta. 48, J. & J.	'57	72	W. O.	Fyncheon & Co., 111 Broadway, N. Y. C.	Rector 813
Chi. & Alton lat 38, A. & O.	'40	.60%	61%	Fyncheon & Co., 111 Broadway, N. Y. C.	Rector 813
Chi. & Erie lat 38, M. & N.	'82	.93	93	Fyncheon & Co., 111 Broadway, N. Y. C.	Rector 813
Chicago City Ry. 58, 1927		.83%	83%	Vilas & Hickey, 49 Wall St., N. Y. C.	Hanover 4245
Chicago City Ry. Co. 58, 1927		.72%	70%	Vilas & Hickey, 49 Wall St., N. Y. C.	Hanover 4245
Chi. Ind. & L. ref. 48, J. & J.	'47	.75	W. O.	Fyncheon & Co., 111 Broadway, N. Y. C.	Rector 813
Chi. Ind. & L. ref. 58, M. & N.	'65	.87	87%	Fyncheon & Co., 111 Broadway, N. Y. C.	Rector 813
C. M. & S. P. Europ'n 48, J. & J.	'25	.67	67%	A. A. Hausman & Co., 20 Broad St., N.Y.C. Rector	6330
C. M. & Puget Sd. 48, 1930		.94%	95%	Fyncheon & Co., 111 Broadway, N. Y. C.	Rector 813
C. M. & S. T. p. gen. 48, J. & J.	'39	.89%	87%	Fyncheon & Co., 111 Broadway, N. Y. C.	Rector 813
T. H. & St. E. Inc. 58, Dec. 60		.91%	93	Fyncheon & Co., 111 Broadway, N. Y. C.	Rector 813
Chew-Memphis 48, J. & J.	'42	.82	W. O.	Fyncheon & Co., 111 Broadway, N. Y. C.	Rector 813
Cleveland, Akron & C. 58, '27		.97%	98%	Bennett M. Minton, 30 Broad St., N. Y. C.	Broad 4379
Cleve. & Mahon. Val. 58, J. & J.	'38	.92	94	Fyncheon & Co., 111 Broadway, N. Y. C.	Rector 813
C. C. & St. L. ref. 48, J. & J.	'29	.99%	100	Fyncheon & Co., 111 Broadway, N. Y. C.	Rector 813
C. C. & St. L. ref. 48, Springf. &		.82	W. O.	Fyncheon & Co., 111 Broadway, N. Y. C.	Rector 813
C. C. & St. L. ref. 48, J. & J.	'39	.85%	86%	Fyncheon & Co., 111 Broadway, N. Y. C.	Rector 813
C. C. & St. L. Clm. Wahash		.79	80	Fyncheon & Co., 111 Broadway, N. Y. C.	Rector 813
C. C. & Mich. 48, J. & J.	'91	.80	80	Fyncheon & Co., 111 Broadway, N. Y. C.	Rector 813
C. C. & Mich. 48, J. & J.	'91	.80	80	Fyncheon & Co., 111 Broadway, N. Y. C.	Rector 813
C. C. & Toledo 48, F. A. & A.	'35	.81	W. O.	Fyncheon & Co., 111 Broadway, N. Y. C.	Rector 813
Del. Riv. & Bridges, F. A. & A.	'38	.86%	W. O.	Fyncheon & Co., 111 Broadway, N. Y. C.	Rector 813
Detroit & Mackinac lat 48, '63		.72	75	Fyncheon & Co., 111 Broadway, N. Y. C.	Rector 813
Dul. S. & A. 58, J. & J.	'37	.83	87	Fyncheon & Co., 111 Broadway, N. Y. C.	Rector 813
Edmonton (S. B.) lat 48, A. & O.	'44	.85	86	Fyncheon & Co., 111 Broadway, N. Y. C.	Rector 813
Erie & Jersey lat 68, '48		.96	97	Fyncheon & Co., 111 Broadway, N. Y. C.	Rector 813
Erie & Pennsylvania 58, '43		.88%		A. A. Hausman & Co., 20 Broad St., N.Y.C. Rector	6330
Erie, Harris, & San An. 48, '33		.86	90	Fyncheon & Co., 111 Broadway, N. Y. C.	Rector 813
Erie, Hou. & S. W. 48, '40		.86	90	A. A. Hausman & Co., 20 Broad St., N.Y.C. Rector	6330
Erie & Ala. con. 38, '43		.80		Fyncheon & Co., 111 Broadway, N. Y. C.	Rector 813
G. R. & I. lat 4 1/2, J. & J.	'41	.83	W. O.	Fyncheon & Co., 111 Broadway, N. Y. C.	Rector 813
G. R. & I. 2d 48, A. & O.	'36	.89%	84%	Fyncheon & Co., 111 Broadway, N. Y. C.	Rector 813
Grand Trunk Pac. 38, '33		.62%	63%	Alfred F. Ingold & Co., 74 B'way, N.Y.C. Bowl, Gr.	1454
Gr. Trunk & Lake Super. 48, (Alberta) 48, '42		.78%	W. O.	Fyncheon & Co., 111 Broadway, N. Y. C.	Rector 813
G. T. Pac. (grt. Dom. of Can.)		.78%		Fyncheon & Co., 111 Broadway, N. Y. C.	Rector 813
G. T. Pac. (grt. Dom. of Can.)		.62%	63%	Fyncheon & Co., 111 Broadway, N. Y. C.	Rector 813
G. T. Pac. (grt. Dom. of Can.)		.69%	70%	Fyncheon & Co., 111 Broadway, N. Y. C.	Rector 813
G. T. Pac. (grt. Dom. of Can.)		.69%	70%	Fyncheon & Co., 111 Broadway, N. Y. C.	Rector 813
G. T. Pac. (grt. Dom. of Can.)		.69%	70%	Fyncheon & Co., 111 Broadway, N. Y. C.	Rector 813
G. T. Pac. (grt. Dom. of Can.)		.69%	70%	Fyncheon & Co., 111 Broadway, N. Y. C.	Rector 813
G. T. Pac. (grt. Dom. of Can.)		.69%	70%	Fyncheon & Co., 111 Broadway, N. Y. C.	Rector 813
G. T. Pac. (grt. Dom. of Can.)		.69%	70%	Fyncheon & Co., 111 Broadway, N. Y. C.	Rector 813
G. T. Pac. (grt. Dom. of Can.)		.69%	70%	Fyncheon & Co., 111 Broadway, N. Y. C.	Rector 813
G. T. Pac. (grt. Dom. of Can.)		.69%	70%	Fyncheon & Co., 111 Broadway, N. Y. C.	Rector 813
G. T. Pac. (grt. Dom. of Can.)		.69%	70%	Fyncheon & Co., 111 Broadway, N. Y. C.	Rector 813
G. T. Pac. (grt. Dom. of Can.)		.69%	70%	Fyncheon & Co., 111 Broadway, N. Y. C.	Rector 813
G. T. Pac. (grt. Dom. of Can.)		.69%	70%	Fyncheon & Co., 111 Broadway, N. Y. C.	Rector 813
G. T. Pac. (grt. Dom. of Can.)		.69%	70%	Fyncheon & Co., 111 Broadway, N. Y. C.	Rector 813
G. T. Pac. (grt. Dom. of Can.)		.69%	70%	Fyncheon & Co., 111 Broadway, N. Y. C.	Rector 813
G. T. Pac. (grt. Dom. of Can.)		.69%	70%	Fyncheon & Co., 111 Broadway, N. Y. C.	Rector 813
G. T. Pac. (grt. Dom. of Can.)		.69%	70%	Fyncheon & Co., 111 Broadway, N. Y. C.	Rector 813
G. T. Pac. (grt. Dom. of Can.)		.69%	70%	Fyncheon & Co., 111 Broadway, N. Y. C.	Rector 813
G. T. Pac. (grt. Dom. of Can.)		.69%	70%	Fyncheon & Co., 111 Broadway, N. Y. C.	Rector 813
G. T. Pac. (grt. Dom. of Can.)		.69%	70%	Fyncheon & Co., 111 Broadway, N. Y. C.	Rector 813
G. T. Pac. (grt. Dom. of Can.)		.69%	70%	Fyncheon & Co., 111 Broadway, N. Y. C.	Rector 813
G. T. Pac. (grt. Dom. of Can.)		.69%	70%	Fyncheon & Co., 111 Broadway, N. Y. C.	Rector 813
G. T. Pac. (grt. Dom. of Can.)		.69%	70%	Fyncheon & Co., 111 Broadway, N. Y. C.	Rector 813
G. T. Pac. (grt. Dom. of Can.)		.69%	70%	Fyncheon & Co., 111 Broadway, N. Y. C.	Rector 813
G. T. Pac. (grt. Dom. of Can.)		.69%	70%	Fyncheon & Co., 111 Broadway, N. Y. C.	Rector 813
G. T. Pac. (grt. Dom. of Can.)		.69%	70%	Fyncheon & Co., 111 Broadway, N. Y. C.	Rector 813
G. T. Pac. (grt. Dom. of Can.)		.69%	70%	Fyncheon & Co., 111 Broadway, N. Y. C.	Rector 813
G. T. Pac. (grt. Dom. of Can.)		.69%	70%	Fyncheon & Co., 111 Broadway, N. Y. C.	Rector 813
G. T. Pac. (grt. Dom. of Can.)		.69%	70%	Fyncheon & Co., 111 Broadway, N. Y. C.	Rector 813
G. T. Pac. (grt. Dom. of Can.)		.69%	70%	Fyncheon & Co., 111 Broadway, N. Y. C.	Rector 813
G. T. Pac. (grt. Dom. of Can.)		.69%	70%	Fyncheon & Co., 111 Broadway, N. Y. C.	Rector 813
G. T. Pac. (grt. Dom. of Can.)		.69%	70%	Fyncheon & Co., 111 Broadway, N. Y. C.	Rector 813
G. T. Pac. (grt. Dom. of Can.)		.69%	70%	Fyncheon & Co., 111 Broadway, N. Y. C.	Rector 813
G. T. Pac. (grt. Dom. of Can.)		.69%	70%	Fyncheon & Co., 111 Broadway, N. Y. C.	Rector 813
G. T. Pac. (grt. Dom. of Can.)		.69%	70%	Fyncheon & Co., 111 Broadway, N. Y. C.	Rector 813
G. T. Pac. (grt. Dom. of Can.)		.69%	70%	Fyncheon & Co., 111 Broadway, N. Y. C.	Rector 813
G. T. Pac. (grt. Dom. of Can.)		.69%	70%	Fyncheon & Co., 111 Broadway, N. Y. C.	Rector 813
G. T. Pac. (grt. Dom. of Can.)		.69%	70%	Fyncheon & Co., 111 Broadway, N. Y. C.	Rector 813
G. T. Pac. (grt. Dom. of Can.)		.69%	70%	Fyncheon & Co., 111 Broadway, N. Y. C.	Rector 813
G. T. Pac. (grt. Dom. of Can.)		.69%	70%	Fyncheon & Co., 111 Broadway, N. Y. C.	Rector 813
G. T. Pac. (grt. Dom. of Can.)		.69%	70%	Fyncheon & Co., 111 Broadway, N. Y. C.	Rector 813
G. T. Pac. (grt. Dom. of Can.)		.69%	70%	Fyncheon & Co., 111 Broadway, N. Y. C.	Rector 813
G. T. Pac. (grt. Dom. of Can.)		.69%	70%	Fyncheon & Co., 111 Broadway, N. Y. C.	Rector 813
G. T. Pac. (grt. Dom. of Can.)		.69%	70%	Fyncheon & Co., 111 Broadway, N. Y. C.	Rector 813
G. T. Pac. (grt. Dom. of Can.)		.69%	70%	Fyncheon & Co., 111 Broadway, N. Y. C.	Rector 813
G. T. Pac. (grt. Dom. of Can.)		.69%	70%	Fyncheon & Co., 111 Broadway, N. Y. C.	Rector 813

Continued from Page 486.

1. 1922

Open Security Market—Stocks

PUBLIC UTILITIES—Continued

	Bid	Offered
Wis.-Minn. Lt. & P. 7% pf.....	85	90
West Penn. Trac. & W. P. com.	24	26
West Penn. Trac. & W. P. 1st pf	83	87
West Va. Utilities pf.....	20	35
Yadkin River Power 7% pf.....	90	95
Pynchon & Co., 111 Broadway, N. Y. C.....	Rector	\$13
Otto Billo, 37 Wall St., N.Y.C.....	Hanover	6267
Otto Billo, 37 Wall St., N.Y.C.....	Hanover	6267
Pynchon & Co., 111 Broadway, N. Y. C.....	Rector	\$13
Pynchon & Co., 111 Broadway, N. Y. C.....	Rector	\$13

Ala. Gt. Southern ordinary.....	48½	50½	Bennett M. Minton,	30 Broad St.,	N. Y. C.....	Broad 4379
Ala. Gt. Southern pf.....	54½	57	Bennett M. Minton,	30 Broad St.,	N. Y. C.....	Broad 4379
Albany & Susquehanna.....	188	194	Bennett M. Minton,	30 Broad St.,	N. Y. C.....	Broad 4379
Beech River R. R.....	234	40	Bennett M. Minton,	30 Broad St.,	N. Y. C.....	Broad 4379
Canada Southern.....	72	55	Bennett M. Minton,	30 Broad St.,	N. Y. C.....	Broad 4379
Cleveland & Pittsburgh %.....	59	71	Bennett M. Minton,	30 Broad St.,	N. Y. C.....	Broad 4379
Cleveland & Pittsburgh.....	59	71	Bennett M. Minton,	30 Broad St.,	N. Y. C.....	Broad 4379
Fort Wayne & Jackson pf.....	97	105	Bennett M. Minton,	30 Broad St.,	N. Y. C.....	Broad 4379
Illinois Central Leased Line.....	71½	72	Bennett M. Minton,	30 Broad St.,	N. Y. C.....	Broad 4379
Kalamazoo, Allegany & G. R.....	101	110	Bennett M. Minton,	30 Broad St.,	N. Y. C.....	Broad 4379
Kans. City, Ft. Scott & Mem. pf.....	69	64	Bennett M. Minton,	30 Broad St.,	N. Y. C.....	Broad 4379
Kokomo & Birmingham.....	69	64	Bennett M. Minton,	30 Broad St.,	N. Y. C.....	Broad 4379
Minn. S. T. P. & S. M. Leased Line.....	64	67	Bennett M. Minton,	30 Broad St.,	N. Y. C.....	Broad 4379
Morris & Essex.....	78	79	Bennett M. Minton,	30 Broad St.,	N. Y. C.....	Broad 4379
New York, Lack. & Western.....	97	100	Bennett M. Minton,	30 Broad St.,	N. Y. C.....	Broad 4379
Northern Central.....	74	76	Bennett M. Minton,	30 Broad St.,	N. Y. C.....	Broad 4379
Pittsburgh, Conn. & C. pf.....	124	141	Bennett M. Minton,	30 Broad St.,	N. Y. C.....	Broad 4379
Rensselaer & Saratoga.....	124	127	Bennett M. Minton,	30 Broad St.,	N. Y. C.....	Broad 4379
Schenckkill Valley Van. & R. R.....	45	50	Bennett M. Minton,	30 Broad St.,	N. Y. C.....	Broad 4379
St. Louis Bridge 1st pf.....	109	111	Bennett M. Minton,	30 Broad St.,	N. Y. C.....	Broad 4379
St. Louis Bridge 2d pf.....	51	55	Bennett M. Minton,	30 Broad St.,	N. Y. C.....	Broad 4379
Tunnel R. R. of St. Louis.....	109	112	Bennett M. Minton,	30 Broad St.,	N. Y. C.....	Broad 4379
Valley R. R. of St. Louis.....	45	50	Bennett M. Minton,	30 Broad St.,	N. Y. C.....	Broad 4379
United N. J. R. of & Canal.....	191	194	Bennett M. Minton,	30 Broad St.,	N. Y. C.....	Broad 4379

Aluminum Mfg. Co., Inc., 75 pf.	83	W. O.	Pynchon & Co., 111 Broadway, N. Y. C.	Reactor 813
American Radiator Co. 7% pf.	115	W. O.	Pynchon & Co., 111 Broadway, N. Y. C.	Reactor 813
American Rolling Mill 7% pf.	100	105	Pynchon & Co., 111 Broadway, N. Y. C.	Reactor 813
American Type Foundry Co. 7%.	90	95	Pynchon & Co., 111 Broadway, N. Y. C.	Reactor 813
Barth Brothers & Spindler 1st pf.	35	35	Pynchon & Co., 111 Broadway, N. Y. C.	Reactor 813
Barnard, J. & Co., 1st pf.	85	105	Pynchon & Co., 111 Broadway, N. Y. C.	Reactor 813
Brighton Mill, Class A 7%.	79	84	Pynchon & Co., 111 Broadway, N. Y. C.	Reactor 813
Brunswick-Balke-Col. Co. 7% pf.	91	96	Pynchon & Co., 111 Broadway, N. Y. C.	Reactor 813
Bucyrus Co. 7%.	90	95	Pynchon & Co., 111 Broadway, N. Y. C.	Reactor 813
Burroughs Adding Mach., com.	150	155	Pynchon & Co., 111 Broadway, N. Y. C.	Reactor 813
Buxton Bros., com.	130	135	John Nickerson Jr., 61 Broadway, N.Y.C., Bowl, Gr. 6840	
Bayuk Bros. Inc., pf.	94		John Nickerson Jr., 61 Broadway, N.Y.C., Bowl, Gr. 6840	
Central Aguirre Sugar Co. com.	58	71	Pynchon & Co., 111 Broadway, N. Y. C.	Reactor 813
Childs Co. 7% pf.	104	108	Pynchon & Co., 111 Broadway, N. Y. C.	Reactor 813
Congoleum Co. 7% pf.	78	84	Pynchon & Co., 111 Broadway, N. Y. C.	Reactor 813
Continental Motors 7%.	85	90	Pynchon & Co., 111 Broadway, N. Y. C.	Reactor 813
Codge Mfg. Co. 7% pf.	85	92	Pynchon & Co., 111 Broadway, N. Y. C.	Reactor 813
Dougherty & Co., 1st pf.	85	92	Pynchon & Co., 111 Broadway, N. Y. C.	Reactor 813
Dunham Steel com.	33	38	Macartney & McLean, 71 B'way, N.Y.C., Bowl, Gr. 6500	
Eastern Steel 1st pf.	60	70	Macartney & McLean, 71 B'way, N.Y.C., Bowl, Gr. 6500	
Empire Gas & Fuel 8% pf.	88	92	A. A. Housman & Co., 20 Broad St., N.Y.C., Reactor 6330	
Empire Steel & Iron.	14	20	Macartney & McLean, 71 B'way, N.Y.C., Bowl, Gr. 6500	
Empire Steel & Iron pf.	62	68	Macartney & McLean, 71 B'way, N.Y.C., Bowl, Gr. 6500	
Farrell, Wm., Co. 7% pf.	90	95	Pynchon & Co., 111 Broadway, N. Y. C.	Reactor 813
Firestone Tire & Rubber com.	63	66	Pynchon & Co., 111 Broadway, N. Y. C.	Reactor 813
Firestone Tire & Rubber 7% pf.	84	89	Pynchon & Co., 111 Broadway, N. Y. C.	Reactor 813
Firestone Tire & Rubber com.	Interested		A. A. Housman & Co., 20 Broad St., N.Y.C., Reactor 6330	
Fisk Motor Car Co., 1st pf.	39	44	Pynchon & Co., 111 Broadway, N. Y. C.	Reactor 813
Ford Motor of Canada.	355	365	A. A. Housman & Co., 20 Broad St., N.Y.C., Reactor 6330	
Fisk Rubber Co. 7% pf.	79	84	Pynchon & Co., 111 Broadway, N. Y. C.	Reactor 813
Foundation Co.	53	60	Macartney & McLean, 71 B'way, N.Y.C., Bowl, Gr. 6500	
Gen. Amer. Tank Car 1st pf.	96	96 1/2	John Nickerson Jr., 61 Broadway, N.Y.C., Bowl, Gr. 6840	
Goodyear Tire & Rubber 1st pf.	21	21 1/2	John Nickerson Jr., 61 Broadway, N.Y.C., Bowl, Gr. 6840	
Goodyear T. & R. 8% prior pf.	70	70	A. A. Housman & Co., 20 Broad St., N.Y.C., Reactor 6330	
Goodyear T. & R. 7% pf.	36	38	Pynchon & Co., 111 Broadway, N. Y. C.	Reactor 813
Godchaux Sugar Co. 7% pf.	68	W. O.	Pynchon & Co., 111 Broadway, N. Y. C.	Reactor 813
Graham & Knight Mfg. Co. 7% pf.	49	54	Pynchon & Co., 111 Broadway, N. Y. C.	Reactor 813
Gr. Atlan. & Pac. Tea Co. 7% pf.	101	106	Pynchon & Co., 111 Broadway, N. Y. C.	Reactor 813
Gr. W. & V. 7% pf.	93	98	Pynchon & Co., 111 Broadway, N. Y. C.	Reactor 813
Great Western Sugar Co.	100	105	Pynchon & Co., 111 Broadway, N. Y. C.	Reactor 813
Holly Sugar Co. 7% pf.	40	44	Pynchon & Co., 111 Broadway, N. Y. C.	Reactor 813
Holly Sugar Co. common.	12	16	Pynchon & Co., 111 Broadway, N. Y. C.	Reactor 813
Holly Sugar Co. conv. 7% pf.	94	100	Pynchon & Co., 111 Broadway, N. Y. C.	Reactor 813
Hydraulic Press Brick Co. com.	5	7	John Nickerson Jr., 61 Broadway, N.Y.C., Bowl, Gr. 6840	
Hydram Steel Co., 1st pf.	26	30	Pynchon & Co., 111 Broadway, N. Y. C.	Reactor 813
Imperial Oil of Canada.	107	111	Pynchon & Co., 111 Broadway, N. Y. C.	Reactor 813
Indiana & Illinois Coal Co. 7%.	55	62	Pynchon & Co., 111 Broadway, N. Y. C.	Reactor 813
International Shoe com.	37 1/2	41 1/2	John Nickerson Jr., 61 Broadway, N.Y.C., Bowl, Gr. 6840	
International Shoe pf.	108	110	John Nickerson Jr., 61 Broadway, N.Y.C., Bowl, Gr. 6840	
Libby-Owens Glass com.	118	125	Pynchon & Co., 111 Broadway, N.Y.C.	Reactor 813
Libby-Owens Glass 7% pf.	92	93	Pynchon & Co., 111 Broadway, N.Y.C.	Reactor 813
Macale Banking Co. 7% pf.	12	15	Pynchon & Co., 111 Broadway, N.Y.C.	Reactor 813
Macale & Co. 8%.	75	80	Pynchon & Co., 111 Broadway, N. Y. C.	Reactor 813
Packard Motor Car Co. 7% pf.	82	86	Pynchon & Co., 111 Broadway, N. Y. C.	Reactor 813
Packard Motor Car Co. 7% pf.	83	85	A. A. Housman & Co., 20 Broad St., N.Y.C., Reactor 6330	
Packard Motor Car Co. 7%.	75	80	Pynchon & Co., 111 Broadway, N. Y. C.	Reactor 813
Petter, J. & Co., 1st pf.	75	100	Pynchon & Co., 111 Broadway, N. Y. C.	Reactor 813
Petro & Gamble 8%.	150	W. O.	Pynchon & Co., 111 Broadway, N. Y. C.	Reactor 813
Petro & Gamble 6% pf.	104	107	Pynchon & Co., 111 Broadway, N. Y. C.	Reactor 813
Petro & Gamble com.	128			

American Exchange Nat. Bank	254	258	Gilbert Elliott & Co.,	63	Exchange Pl., N. Y. B.	Gr. 0290
Bankers Trust	323	326	Gilbert Elliott & Co.,	63	Exchange Pl., N. Y. B.	Gr. 0290
Bank of America	192	196	Gilbert Elliott & Co.,	63	Exchange Pl., N. Y. B.	Gr. 0290
Central Union Trust Co.	374	378	Gilbert Elliott & Co.,	63	Exchange Pl., N. Y. B.	Gr. 0290
Chase National Bank	280	285	Gilbert Elliott & Co.,	63	Exchange Pl., N. Y. B.	Gr. 0290
Chatham & Phenix Nat. Bank	238	242	Gilbert Elliott & Co.,	63	Exchange Pl., N. Y. B.	Gr. 0290
Commercial Union Bank	378	382	Gilbert Elliott & Co.,	63	Exchange Pl., N. Y. B.	Gr. 0290
Corr Exchange Bank	375	380	Gilbert Elliott & Co.,	65	Exchange Pl., N. Y. B.	Gr. 0290
Equitable Trust	271	275	Gilbert Elliott & Co.,	63	Exchange Pl., N. Y. B.	Gr. 0290
Irving National Bank	191	194	Gilbert Elliott & Co.,	63	Exchange Pl., N. Y. B.	Gr. 0290
Lawyers Title & Trust	191	198	Gilbert Elliott & Co.,	63	Exchange Pl., N. Y. B.	Gr. 0290
National City Bank	354	358	Gilbert Elliott & Co.,	63	Exchange Pl., N. Y. B.	Gr. 0290
National City Bank	410	415	Gilbert Elliott & Co.,	63	Exchange Pl., N. Y. B.	Gr. 0290
New York Trust Co.	324	328	Gilbert Elliott & Co.,	63	Exchange Pl., N. Y. B.	Gr. 0290

Caracas Sugar Co.....	14%	17	Farr & Co., 133 Front St., N. Y. C.....	John 6428
Central Aguirre Sugar Co.....	69	71	Farr & Co., 133 Front St., N. Y. C.....	John 6428
Fajardo Sugar Co. (ex div.).....	56	58	Farr & Co., 133 Front St., N. Y. C.....	John 6428
Federal Sugar Refining.....	101	105	Farr & Co., 133 Front St., N. Y. C.....	John 6428
National Sugar Refining.....	139	141	Farr & Co., 133 Front St., N. Y. C.....	John 6428

Bristol & Bauer, 120 Broadway		Rector 4594	
	Bid Offered		Bid Offered
American Tobacco scrip.....	128 129 1/2	Mengel Box Co.....	37 38
American Cigar common.....	67 70	Porto Rico-Amer. Tobacco.....	58 62
American Cigar pf.....	83 86	Porto Rico-Amer. Tobacco scrip.....	70 80
American Machine & Foundry.....	220 240	Schulte Retail Stores.....	34 36
George W. Helme common.....	147 151	Universal Leaf Tobacco common.....	126 129
George W. Helme pf.....	108 111	Universal Leaf pf.....	101 102 1/2
George W. Helme pf.....	104 106	U. S. Tobacco common.....	45 47
MacAndrew & Forbes common.....	99 109	U. S. Tobacco pf.....	108 110
MacAndrew & Forbes pf.....	99 109		

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Price to Yield about 6.10%

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Dealers in Bank Stocks

26 Exchange Place Telephone Bowling Green 0290 New York

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